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# Hongkong Telegraph.

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## BANKRUPTCY COURT.

### TO-DAY'S CASES.

The Bankruptcy Court sat this morning before Sir William Rees Davies, K. C., Chief Justice.

#### WITHDRAWN.

Mr. J. D. Lloyd, Official Receiver, applied for permission of withdrawal of application for hearing petition in the cases of Au Wan, trading as Wa Kee Man Lee and Sam Shing, and the Yun Lee Steamship Company, on the ground that there were no assets. The applications were granted.

#### RECEIVING ORDER.

In the case of Kwong Wing Loong, Mr. E. Davidson, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, asked for a receiving order on behalf of the petitioning creditor.

The Official Receiver objected on the ground that the assets in question were the proceeds of an execution which would hardly be sufficient to pay the expenses. The debtor had absconded and there would be no possibility of collecting any book debts.

Mr. Davidson said the book debts amounted \$2,000 and there was \$500 in cash.

His Lordship said he thought that should be sufficient.

Mr. F. X. d'Almeida's application to be heard on behalf of an execution creditor was disallowed, on the ground that he had no right of audience.

His Lordship granted an order subject to affidavit of service.

#### ANY ASSETS?

In the case of Moong Sui Loong, Mr. Davidson said that this application was practically the same as the above.

The Official Receiver said that in this case the assets were \$385.83 in money as a result of an execution. It would only leave a balance of \$8.50 to be distributed amongst all the creditors. The book debts were absolutely valueless and the debtor had also absconded. There was no possibility of collecting the debts.

Mr. Davidson submitted that the petitioning creditor had to prove his debts. There was no reason why the petitioning creditor should not have his costs. It was hard that he should lose his costs. The Official Receiver could not get up at the first hearing and say that there were no assets of any value. The petitioning creditor having ascertained that there were assets, he was entitled to get all his costs.

The Official Receiver said there was no means of finding out the various amounts owed. Before a debtor absconded, he usually collected all the debts. Sub-Section 4 of Section 7 of the Bankruptcy Ordinance laid down that there must be substantial assets for a division before the petitioning creditor could get his costs.

Mr. Davidson:—How is a petitioning creditor to know what the assets are? My client must be indemnified.

The Chief Justice:—When there are no substantial assets, the petitioning creditor makes his application at his own risk.

Mr. Davidson:—In the absence of the debtor, it will not be advisable for your Lordship to go into the question as to whether there are substantial assets. There are \$12,000 assets.

His Lordship granted the order. The Official Receiver asked for an order to be made that the petitioning creditor is not entitled to costs.

His Lordship:—You can make that application in time.

#### COMEDY OF ERRORS.

In the case of Ming Yu Tai, Mr. Agassiz asked his Lordship to adjourn the hearing as there were considerable assets and liabilities. Negotiations were going on between the firm and its creditors with a view to a settlement in the nature of a private conversation in which it had been suggested that 40 per cent. would be paid to the creditors. Certain creditors were holding out for a higher dividend. This was a creditor's petition.

Mr. W. E. L. Shenton:—I appear for the Manager of the firm. I do not object.

Mr. Johnson, in opposing it, said that he was appearing for the majority of the creditors, and particularly for a lady who

## HONGKONG MEN RETURN.

Amongst the passengers arriving on the Blue Funnel s.s. Tydeus to-day, were the following Hongkong "boys", all of whom have been on active service for varying periods, some of them having been badly wounded.

Capt. R. M. Smith, 2nd Lieut. J. F. Chubb, 2nd Lieut. M. J. Henderson, on Lieut. F. J. Stone, R.N., V.R., and Messrs A. E. McCarty, A. N. Taylor, J. Petrie, J. L. Dixon, A. B. Gibb, L. J. Davies, T. G. Stokes, J. R. Kennett, J. Powell, S. F. Martin, M. H. Ivy, D. J. Purvis, F. Lenfestey, N. Bull and G. W. Sinclair.

### FLYING FROM ENGLAND TO AUSTRALIA.

Three Australians proposed to start on a flight from England to Australia on June 3rd. The route will be Brindisi, Alexandria, India, Borneo and Australia. The Dutch Government has promised assistance. Blackburn machines will be used. The Australian Government has offered a prize of £10,000.

was being "jumped." His instructions were that Loon Pak Koo, the lady in question, had a deposit in the firm. He could produce her. The creditor that Mr. Agassiz mentioned did not exist. The other side had put up a faked petitioning creditor.

His Lordship:—It is suggested that negotiations are going on. Mr. Johnson:—I represent a fair majority of the creditors. I should be in a position to know what these negotiations are. I ask your Lordship to dismiss the petition.

Mr. Agassiz:—The allegations consist of criminal evidence. To say the least about it, it is perjury. My client has sworn that she is the petitioning creditor. I know all these allegations and I communicated with my client. I ask for an adjournment.

Mr. Lewis:—I support this adjournment.

Mr. Johnson:—The only person who is interested in the firm is the petitioning creditor. My friend admits that he knew all the allegations a considerable time ago. He knew the position. The woman should be here.

Mr. Agassiz:—If this petition is to be opposed in the ordinary way, I am entitled to a notice from the debtor.

His Lordship to Mr. Agassiz:—Supposing I grant the adjournment and the lady you represent is not the correct one?

Mr. Agassiz:—Your Lordship will go into the allegations when the petition comes up. She is ready to meet all these allegations.

The hearing was adjourned to Saturday week.

RE HYDER BROS. The insolvent, who had a dairy farm, had now come up for his discharge. He would put a few questions to the insolvent.

Official Receiver:—What capital did you start the firm with? Insolvent:—About \$5,000.

How many partners were there?—I and my brother.

Who was the manager?—I had no manager. We both took the same interest in the management of the firm.

To what do you attribute the failure of the firm?—To the typhoon in 1906. The sheds broke down and the cattle died.

Have you paid your instalments regularly?—Yes.

The Official Receiver informed his Lordship that the insolvent had now come up for his discharge. He would put a few questions to the insolvent.

His Lordship:—This man is asking for his discharge. The Official Receiver:—Yes, also for the other Hyder. I recommend his discharge.

His Lordship:—Is he still paying instalments?—Having paid over 50 per cent. I am entitled to ask for a discharge.

## CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

### ARMED ROBBERY.

The June Criminal Sessions were resumed this morning, before Mr. Justice Melbourne.

Chan Sang and Chan Sing were charged with armed robbery. The accused pleaded not guilty.

The Crown Solicitor, Mr. G. H. Wakeman, prosecuted and the accused were undefended.

The jury were:—Messrs A. E. Crappell, J. J. des Gosans, J. Hyde, D. Riechelmann, V. F. d'Azevedo, E. J. Loureiro and A. W. Juster.

The Crown Solicitor, outlining the case, said the prisoners were charged with robbery on May 7, at the Wing Wa Jewellers shop at No. 282, Queen's Road Central. At about 8 o'clock on the night of May 7, the master of the shop and six foks were on the premises. The master was in the kitchen having a bath and the foks were in the shop. Six men, armed with revolvers, came in and threatened the foks and pointed revolvers at their heads, telling them to keep quiet. The robbers then immediately smashed open all the show cases in the shop and helped themselves to a very large quantity of jewellery, after which they ran away. On May 17, owing to information received, the accused were arrested, some of the stolen property being found in the possession of the second accused. An identification parade was held and both the accused were picked out.

The Crown Solicitor said the No. 1 prisoner, as he understood from Chief Inspector Kerr, was well-known to the Police and had been "wanted" by them. The second prisoner was some years ago in the Police Force.

The jury, without retiring, returned a verdict of guilty.

His Lordship passed a sentence of five years' hard labour and 12 strokes of the "cat" on each prisoner.

### A KIDNAPPING CHARGE.

Chan Si was arraigned on two counts, namely, taking away a child and also detaining the child.

The Crown Solicitor, in outlining the facts, said a woman named Nam Ki, living in Catchick Street, West Point, had a small son, seven years old. She was engaged in a scrap iron workshop. She left the child playing outside, and when she came out she missed him. They searched for him and late that evening a report was made to the Police Station.

Friends and coolies were sent out in search to Kowloon and eventually they found the child living in a house with a woman. The woman said that a man brought the child and offered her 70 cents a month for bringing up the child as he was out of work.

The boy was taken away by the Police and after a few days the prisoner called on the woman. The prisoner did not call round regularly. A hue and cry was raised and the prisoner was chased and arrested. At the Police Station the prisoner said he met the child crying and had compassion on him. He asked the child where he was living and he pointed to across the water. The Crown Solicitor submitted that if prisoner found a child his duty was to communicate with the Police.

The hearing was adjourned to Saturday week.

### BREAKING FROM BARRACKS.

### SEVERE PENALTIES METED OUT.

This morning the Court Martial promulgated the following sentences on Ptes. Welbourne and Love, of the Manchesters, for breaking from barracks. Private Welbourne to be imprisoned in the detention barracks for 112 days, and Private Love to suffer detention for six months.

## LIQUOR PRICES IN HONGKONG.

### WHAT OF THE FUTURE?

[Hongkong Telegraph Special.]

In "An Islander's Diary" on Tuesday a contributor made certain observations regarding the present prices of liquor in the Colony, and held out the hope that some one in the wine trade would enlighten us on the subject, seeing that wholesale prices have come down since the Armistice, in certain lines at least, and that the popular belief is that there are abundant supplies locally, accumulated at very favourable rates.

A leading merchant in the wine trade has very kindly come forward to present us with a correct statement of affairs. In an interview yesterday with a representative of the Telegraph the merchant in question said:—"Let me take the prices of the different liquors. As regards beer, owing to the shortage of labour, prices have gone up. Beer landed here is costing c.i.f. Hongkong three dollars gold higher than the price ruling in 1917. Prices have not been reduced by the exporters. The question of exchange does not come into this case, as contracts are made ahead of time to cover shipments that we know are coming along. Take liquors like whisky, gin and brandy, our prices in Scotland have advanced and supplies for this year will only amount to what we could sell here in one month. The prices of whisky have gone up 75 per cent. since 1917, and there has been no drop at all. Brandy has gone up from 28 shillings to 45 shillings per case f.o.b., and, again, in this instance, I may mention that the quotations have never been reduced. As regards exchange, the general public think because to-day exchange is '82 on New York that all sales made should be at that rate, but a good many dealers in Hongkong have closed their exchange for sometime to come at about 74 (New York) or 3s. 3d., because there seemed then every chance of a drop."

"As far as hotel and Club prices go, I may say that the profit put on by the hotels is quite a fair one, because they have to show a profit, while Clubs need not. Hotels have to make a big profit as breakages have to be made up, and breakages always run on all liquors from three to four per cent.

"Regarding stocks at present in the Colony, they are not very large. In whisky there is quite a good stock. The stocks here were all paid for a year ago when prices were at their highest, and there is very little chance of a drop even if these stocks are exhausted. There is every prospect of champagne going up. Other wines possibly may come down. A good deal of the wines sold in this Colony come from California, and advices from there state that shipments will cease at the end of this year. The prospect in whisky is that since no whisky has been distilled for four years (as the Government, during the war, banned it) whisky prices in 1921 will reach an exorbitant stage. All whisky used to-day is pre-war stuff. There is not a dealer here who has made a fabulous profit in any item. Breakages have been much greater during the war owing to poor shipment facilities, faulty unloading and shortage of labour. A lot of the French-labelled wines are cheap Californian wines.

"The following letter received by us from a wine exporter succinctly summarises what I have just stated:—"We have repeatedly emphasised the necessity to limit the sale of sparkling wines owing to the fact that stocks are rapidly growing shorter while we could not obtain the necessary supplies of bottles to make up for the quantities sold. There is now a day's general lack of sparkling wines in France and Italy, the consumption of this commodity having been enormous during the war. The cost of wines and bottling material has been quadrupled since the outbreak of the war. For that very reason we regret to say we cannot any longer maintain the figures quoted in our previous circular. The price for Vermouth and Moscat Passito wine was 43 francs at a time when 100 francs were worth 130 Italian liras. To-day the rate of exchange for 100 francs is only 115 liras. The cost of raw material and bottles is higher than ever before. We therefore cannot help increasing our price. We probably have now touched top prices for Vermouth and Moscat Passito wine, but same will be stationary for a long time. There is no chance that wine prices will fall, the demand both for the home and foreign markets being very strong. It is our opinion that prices will not decline until after the next vintage, when they will slightly give way, little by little, until things become again normal."

"Here is another letter:—"With reference to your order for beer, we are afraid it will be impossible to get anybody to quote you as dealers do not seem to have sufficient stuff for their own requirements and are not extending their export connections. We have tried many firms and we have failed. We, therefore, cannot extend any hope in this connection."

"Here is another letter, dated September 7, 1918:—"We regret to have to advise you of a further increase in the prices of our proprietary Scotch whiskeys. Any orders you send us will be subject to our confirmation both as to quantity and prices."

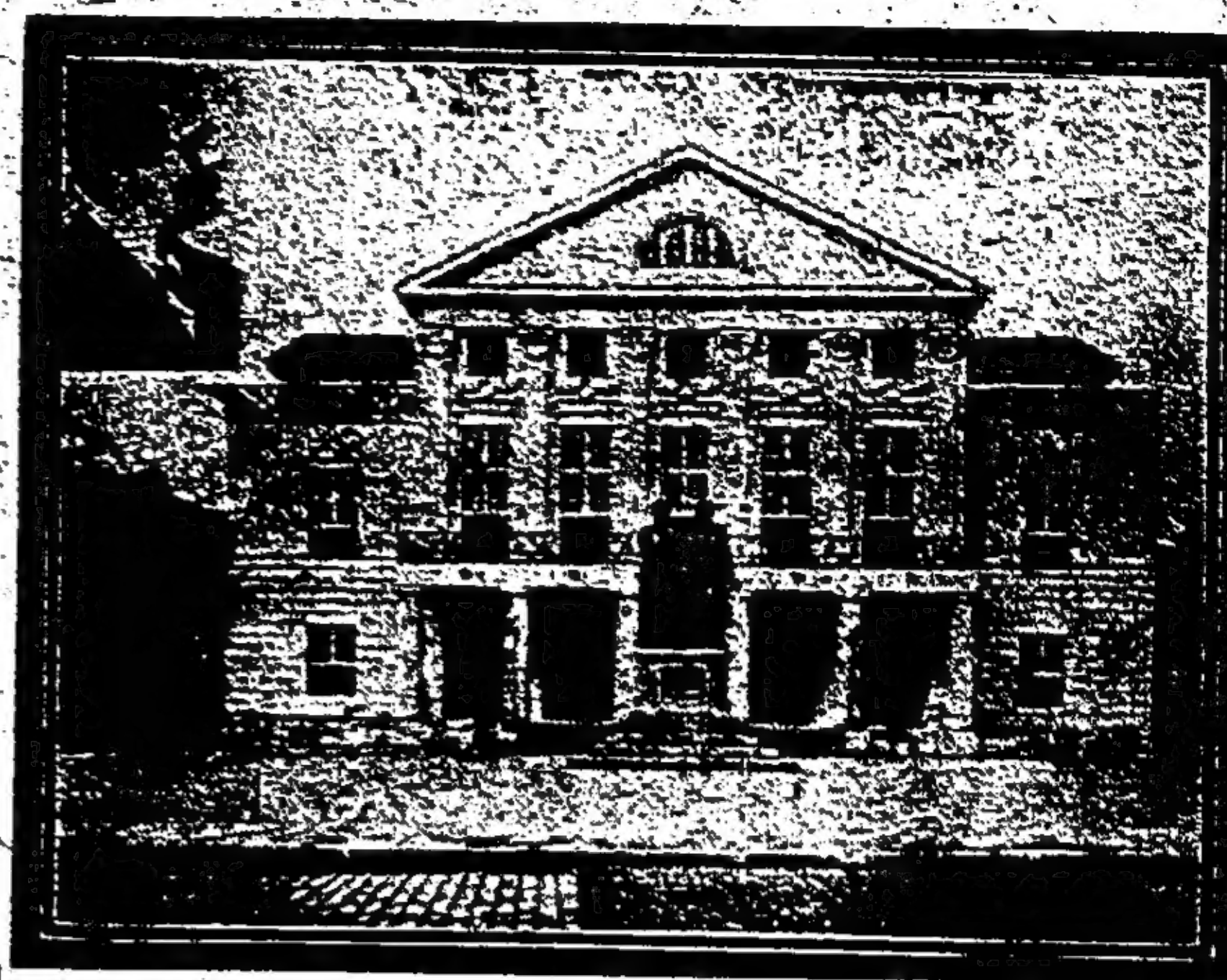


Photo: Tsentsin Press.

### NATIONAL ASSEMBLY BUILDING AT WEIMAR.

where the Germans will discuss the Allied reply to the German counter-proposals. It was formerly the Royal Theatre and was formerly famous for the presentation of the masterpieces of Schiller and Goethe, who both resided in the little town. The statue in front of the theatre was erected to their memory. (Inset: Herr Lanman).

### LABOUR UNREST IN JAPAN.

#### AGITATION FOR AN EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

Two workmen who openly advocated the adoption of the eight-hour system with a threat of recourse to "final steps" in default of compliance by their employer with their wishes, were taken into custody by the Metropolitan Police on the 2nd instant. These workmen are employed at a watch factory at Yanagishima, Honjo, belonging to the Hattori Watch Store in the Ginza. Abetted by Mr. Kurose, President of the Rodo Domeikai (Labour Union) they addressed their fellow-workmen at a dining room of their factory at noon, clamouring for the adoption by their employer of the eight-hour day, and for an increase of wages by 20 per cent. They openly suggested that the "last step" should be resorted to in the event of their demands being ignored. They were soon afterwards marched off to the Metropolitan Police Office to answer for their indiscreet utterances.

In this context, Mr. Shinohara, who is in charge of the factory, is quoted as stating that through the efforts of Mr. Kurose Harukichi, President of the Rodo Domeikai, a guild of workers in watch factories was organised on the 27th ultimo at a meeting held at the Chorakkan, Honjo, when a resolution was also adopted in favour of the 8-hour day and an increase of wages by 20 per cent. This resolution was referred to the factory on the 31st ultimo with an expression of desire for immediate adoption. This demand was, however, rejected on the ground that the factory has, since April, last, reduced the working hours to ten, the minimum labour hours in Japan at the present time, and a desire was expressed that further reduction should be deferred until the result of the forthcoming International Labour Conference was made known. This reply fell short of the expectations of Mr. Kurose, who ceased two workmen of the factory to address their fellow-workmen in the strain already mentioned. Mr. Shinohara remarks that the incident has affected other employees in an appreciable degree, and they are going about their work quietly. It has been decided that high officials of the various Government Departments should meet from time to time to discuss questions relating to labour. These conferences will sit with Mr. Yamamoto, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, in the chair, and be attended by about 27 officials, including the Vice-Ministers of all the Departments.

### ALIEN LABOUR IN AUSTRALIA.

Sydney, June 5.—At the Sugar Commission inquiry at Brisbane on the 4th inst. a witness representing the Australian Workers' Union said that between 2,500 and 3,000 Hindus, Malays, Chinese and Japanese were employed in the sugar industry. He made an application that preference should be given to white labour before coloured and if possible to exclude coloured aliens altogether, as they were not admissible to the Unions. The witness hoped that if preference were not granted the Commission would make a recommendation to the Federal Government that some action should be taken, as these aliens had been a source of trouble for years and should be sent out of the country. They worked every day for hours with which it was impossible for a white man to compete. Asked if he was aware of how the aliens had come into the country, he said that it had been a common belief for some time that there was a serious leakage somewhere on the north coast. The police swore to 1,100 aliens in the sugar industry, but for everyone that the police knew, there were two or three others.

### To-Day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s 6.15-16d.

### The Weather.

Forecast:—Fair. Barometer:—29.63. Temperature 2 p.m.:—87. Humidity 2 p.m.:—73.

### LEST WE FORGET.

"In case fighting takes place to-day or in the near future in the neighbourhood of Rheims or in the town itself the inhabitants are warned that they must keep absolutely calm and must make no sort of attempt to take part in the fighting. They must not attempt to attack either isolated soldiers or detachments of the German Army. Raising barricades or taking up the paving of streets is expressly prohibited in order that the movements of troops may not be impeded. In a word nothing must be attempted which can be in any way injurious to the German Army."

"In order adequately to assure the safety of the troops and to guarantee a calm attitude on the part of the population of Rheims, the persons named below have been taken as hostages by the German High Command. These hostages will be hanged if the least attempt is made to create a disturbance, and if any infraction of what has been laid down above is committed the town will be wholly or partially burnt and the inhabitants hanged. On the other hand, if the town keeps absolutely peaceful and calm the hostages and inhabitants will be taken under the protection of the German Army." (Eighty names follow, and a note is appended that some other hostages have been taken in addition to the 80 whose names appear. Amongst the 80 names are five priests and a number of persons of distinction.)—Proclamation posted at Rheims on September 12, 1914, by the German authorities.

### DAY BY DAY.

An interesting ten-a-side golf game was played between the Civilians and the Military last evening. The Military won by six matches to four.

"The harbour looks quite busy" these days. There are in port at the moment the French mail steamer Nera, the Korea Maru, the Fushimi Maru and two Blue funnel boats, besides a good sprinkling of coasting gressels.

The death took place on Tuesday of James Howard Banbury, infant and only son of Mr. and Mrs. James W. Banbury, of the Canton Hospital. The interment is to take place at Happy Valley, Hongkong, to-day.

Death through being electrocuted was the fate of a Chinese employed at the China Sugar Refinery at Wanchai yesterday. It appears that the Chinese, leaning out of the window of his house, which was opposite the Refinery, to discover the cause of some noise which was going on in the street below, and overbalancing himself, he attempted to save himself by clutching the electric wires. The wires happening to be live ones, he was instantly electrocuted, and his dead body fell to the ground.

### DON'T FORGET.

#### TO-DAY.

Bostock's Circus.—Performances at Kowloon.—3.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre.—3.15 p.m.

Coronet Theatre.—3.15 and 8.15 p.m.

#### TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre.—3.15 p.m.

Coronet Theatre.—3.15 and 8.15 p.m.



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## JAPAN AND SIBERIA

### CONFLICT NARROWLY AVERTED.

Mr. Carl W. Ackerman, a correspondent of the New York Times, writing to his paper in a letter published on March 16, says:—Returning a few days ago from Siberia, China and Japan, where I had been travelling as a correspondent of the New York Times, I brought with me considerable data regarding Japan's activities in Siberia which I am now at liberty to publish. This detailed account of what Japan's military party has been doing in Siberia will serve to show the reasons for the apprehension of the United States and sheds light upon some of the difficulties confronting the Allies and the American Government in forming a definite policy towards Russia.

There are two parties in Japan, a war party and a peace party. Ever since the United States has been a belligerent there has been a herculean contest between these two for control of the Japanese Government. Shortly before the signing of the Armistice in France the war party was in power. Since then the peaceful statesmen and business men of Japan have been in authority. To-day this party is still in power, but the opposition in Japan is gaining such headway as to make it necessary to publish the facts regarding the situation in the extreme Orient.

### WAR PARTY AND PEACE PARTY.

By "war party" and "peace party" I mean (1) a party which believes it should go ahead with aggressive policies in Siberia and China contrary to the policies and opinions of the United States and the Allies, and (2) another party which has as its basic principle the peaceful solution of Far Eastern problems through diplomatic discussions. At present statesmen representing the latter are in authority, and as long as they remain, a conflict in the Far East is not likely.

As the Japanese steamer on which I travelled from Tsuruga to Vladivostok last October entered Golden Horn Bay, I saw anchored in the centre of that beautiful Russian harbour an old battleship, painted a dull gray and flying the Japanese flag. This battleship commanded the whole situation. After I landed almost the first thing the Russians told me was that this Japanese warship was one of those which Japan captured from Russia at Port Arthur in 1904, and that they did not like this "haunting" of Russia's defeat in the Russo-Japanese war at this critical hour in Russia's history. The question these Russians asked was:—Is Japan coming to Siberia as a conqueror of Russia or as an ally?

JAPANESE SOLDIERS EVERYWHERE.  
My first observation was that there were several times as many Japanese troops in Siberia as all other Allies combined. Japanese soldiers were stationed in every village and city. Above every railroad station from Vladivostok to Tchita, along both the Amur and the Chinese Eastern railroad lines in Siberia and Manchuria, waved the Japanese flag. Every railroad bridge and nearly every public building was guarded by Japanese. Whenever England, France or the United States would order a Lieutenant or Captain to another town or village away from the base at Vladivostok on some special work, the Japanese would despatch a Major to the same place. If the Allies sent a Major or Colonel the Japanese would send a General. Every time the American Headquarters or the French or British Army Commanders in Siberia moved a soldier or a regiment, whenever an Allied soldier or officer landed or arrived in Siberia, the Japanese General Staff in Vladivostok had to be informed, but the Japanese in turn never informed any of the Allies how many soldiers they had; how many were being brought into Siberia, nor where they were being sent.

At first the Allies did not protest or question the Japanese policy. The Allies had agreed to work in Siberia under the supreme command of the Japanese and they continued to give Japanese Headquarters their respectful support until the opposition within Siberia to the activities of the Japanese Army became so great that, in justice to Russia and their own principles, the Allies had to take cognizance of the Japanese soldiers and of the policies of the Imperial General Staff and its political agents.

In the beginning it should be explained that the fundamental principles upon which the Allies agreed to co-operate in Siberia were chiefly the following:—  
1. The Allied Government—Japan, France, England, Italy, China and the United States—were to land not more than 7,000 troops each; and  
2. Except by mutual agreement the armies were to operate east of Lake Baikal, which divides Siberia roughly in half. Instead of sending 7,000 men the Japanese military party, which was in power in Tokyo and which controlled the Japanese Headquarters in Vladivostok, sent 72,000.

The United States and the Allies saw immediately that the agreement had been violated, but they made no representations. Meanwhile, the Japanese seized all caravan routes and blockaded all ports. Japanese gunboats and monitors were sent up the navigable streams and rivers into the interior. No caravan could move in or out of Manchuria or Siberia without passing Japanese guards. No railroad could be run without being under the constant scrutiny of the Japanese. No ship could arrive or depart except under the ever present gaze of a Japanese naval officer. By October Japan had Siberia and Manchuria entirely under her power.

Still the Allies were silent. The fighting in France was attracting all of their attention and demanding all their reserves. WAR PARTY WINS AGAIN.  
There were in the Far East, however, some men who went there for the purpose of helping Russia. These men, after making thorough investigations, reported to the Government that the Russian railroads were in a terrible state of disorder, and that Russia could never be helped militarily or economically unless the Trans-Siberian Railroad was reorganized and placed upon an efficient business basis. At this time there were present in Harbin and Vladivostok about 200 experienced American railroad men under John R. Stevens and George Emerson. These men had been brought to Siberia under an original agreement with the Kerensky Government but they had been waiting patiently nearly a year for something to do. England, France, Italy, and later China together with the new Russian Government which had been formed in Omsk, gave the United States a power of attorney to take over the Trans-Siberian Railroad and run it for the benefit of Russia. These six Powers realised that nothing of importance could be accomplished in Siberia until the railroad was in efficient hands. When Japan was asked whether she would give her consent, she asked time to consider the proposal.

For two months, September and October, the question was debated in Tokyo. The war party objected to any control which was not Japanese from top to bottom. This party maintained that Siberia was one of Japan's spheres of influence and that no other nation and no group of nations had a right to interfere with what the Japanese military party was doing. Another group of Japanese statesmen, backed by all the Chambers of Commerce and big financial institutions of Japan, wanted to compromise with the Allies. But the military party won its point, and Japan made counter-proposals accordingly, which destroyed all possibilities of an Allied Agreement regarding the Trans-Siberian Railroad.

LANSING TAKES A HAND.  
By November 2nd there were so many activities of the Japanese in Siberia which were causing dissension and disunion that Mr. Lansing, the Secretary of State, having all the data in his possession, sent for Viscount Ishii, the Japanese Ambassador in Washington. The Envoy came to the State Department about 4 o'clock one afternoon and Mr. Lansing called his attention to various facts which he had about the obstructive tactics of the Japanese military party in Siberia, pointing out the violation of the original agreement regarding the number of troops, showing how the settlement of the

## GENERAL NEWS

GERMANS FROM NEW ZEALAND.  
Among 249 Germans to be repatriated from Wellington, New Zealand, are Herr Schultz, the ex-Governor of Samoa, and Count Luckner and Lieutenant Kirchheim, of the German raider Seeadler.

BIG FIRE IN VLADIVOSTOK.  
It is reported from Vladivostok that on the 21st ult. at 11 p.m. fire started at No. 150 warehouse at the naval pier, and the building was totally destroyed, the fire raging for three hours. The destroyed warehouse contained a large quantity of paper and cotton, and the flames illuminated the whole neighbourhood. The Japanese and American warships, which were moored near the scene of the outbreak, landed their marines. The extent of the damage is not ascertained, but the loss is thought to amount to several million yen. Rumours are said to be rife attributing the incident to the work of Bolsheviks.

### TERRORISM OF COSSACK GENERALS.

For the first time the Allies were convinced by the attitude of the Tokyo Government that Japan's policy in Siberia could not be reconciled with the Allied policy. Meanwhile, also, there were other developments to cause international apprehension. Two Cossack leaders, Generals Semenov and Kalmykoff, in Chita and Habarovsk, respectively, were carrying on obstructive work. They were terrorizing every Russian community through which their armies passed. Under the guise of fighting the Bolsheviks they were doing the same things that the Bolsheviks were doing in European Russia. They were robbing banks and murdering peaceful, respectable Russian citizens with impunity. Although Russians themselves, they were terrorizing their own country. Their activities, however, came to a head when they interfered with the rights of foreigners.

If Habarovsk Kalmykoff arrested three agents of the Swedish Red Cross on the ground that they were German agents. When word reached Sweden the Stockholm Government protested to the Allies. The Allied Consuls in Vladivostok appointed a committee to investigate the charges and the conditions of the imprisonment of the three Swedes. Before the committee was organized a report reached Vladivostok from Habarovsk to the effect that the Swedes had escaped from jail and "disappeared." The last word was significant. Whenever any one "disappears" in Siberia he never reappears. Within a few days came other reports to the effect that the Cossacks had murdered the Swedes and destroyed their bodies.

It was obvious then that the Allies had to make an investigation. The committee was ordered to proceed to Habarovsk when it received word from the Japanese General Staff that an Allied investigation was not necessary because the Japanese staff in Habarovsk, when it received word, ordered an investigation. The result was that the Allies were never permitted to investigate and they never received a report from the Japanese investigators.

At this time a Japanese officer, General Takishima, was working in Siberia in a secret capacity under orders from the Japanese War Office. He had a large secret fund at his disposal and he was known to have very close connections with both Kalmykoff and Semenov although he was technically not under the jurisdiction of General Otani, the Allied Supreme commander in Vladivostok. The Allies soon obtained proof that Takishima was using money in Siberia in a way which was calculated to bring about more disorder and confusion. I believe that one payment of over two hundred thousand yen to Kalmykoff has been established.

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## JAPAN AND SIBERIA.

(Continued from Page 2.)

railroad problem was being postponed by Japan's opposition, and calling the Ambassadors' attention to the work of General Takishima.

Viscount Ishii returned to the Embassy in Washington and dispatched a long code message to Tokyo which arrived there on a Sunday night. Mr. Lansing sent a copy of his remarks to the United States Ambassador, Mr. Roland S. Morris, in Tokyo. On Monday morning Mr. Morris called at the Foreign Office, only to be informed that the Minister of Foreign Affairs could not see him for two or three days.

During these critical days of early November there developed a political storm in Japan. The war party was for defying America. The business interests and peace statesmen, who learned for the first time of the activities of the Japanese Army in Siberia, sided with the United States. For three days the debate continued, and during this period no one knew whether there was war or peace ahead.

## SET BACK FOR WAR PARTY.

But within four days the same elements of Japan triumphed. The war party met its first great defeat at the hands of its own people. The Japanese Government telegraphed new orders to General Otani immediately. He was instructed to send back to Japan 35,000 soldiers. A few days later another order was sent to him in Vladivostok ordering the return of 17,000 men. Another order still was dispatched ordering General Takishima to Tokyo.

For the time being it looked as if the victory in Japan over the war party was complete, but those whose thought all difficulties were at an end underestimated in the influence of General Takishima. He was the chief politician of the Japanese military party. He was Japan's Ludendorff. When he arrived in Tokyo another political storm appeared, which resembled a typhoon in its suddenness and effect. All the anti-American sentiment in Japan came to his support.

By the first part of January, however, the "war party" had again appeared on the political horizon, and had a sufficient amount of influence with the Tokyo Cabinet to block all the efforts of the United States, acting on behalf of all the other Allies, to bring about an agreement as to the reorganisation and operation of the Trans-Siberian Railroad. The Japanese military party had been working secretly in Siberia, despite events of early November. Through financial and moral support of the Japanese, General Semenov, the 28 year old Cossack, in Chita, was interfering with the transportation of supplies to the Czech-Slovak armies. Semenov was refusing, also, to recognise the Koltchak dictatorship. At one time the Czech Slovaks were on the point of attacking Semenov when the Japanese stopped the military trains.

The State Department in Washington was compelled again to bring the issue of the operation of the Trans-Siberian Railroad to a decision. Again the attention of the Japanese Government was called to the fact that a policy which the Allies had agreed upon five months previously was still undeveloped because of the opposition of Japan's war party.

At this time every Chamber of Commerce in Japan, every large importing and exporting house, every large financial institution, and every statesman who had been working for Japanese-American friendship united in supporting that party in Japan which sought a solution for the difficult Russian railroad problem, and an agreement was reached—the understanding which was but recently announced by the Acting Secretary of State. Under this agreement the Trans-Siberian Railway is to be operated under the direction of an Allied Board and under the protection of an Allied Military Staff. The Japanese war party, for the present at least, is impotent, but recent reports from the Far East indicate that this party is still active and that it is at work on a new plan of invasion to begin in the spring, according to which the 52,000 troops which were withdrawn from Siberia last November and December are to be sent back supported by 50,000 more.

The great peace leaders of Japan, however, are expected to win in any fight which develops in Japan with the militarists. The policy of the former is based not only upon the question of strength.

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## FRENCH SENTIMENT.

## THE ALSATIAN PROTESTANTS.

In *La Revue* (Paris) of March 1-15, L. M. Dumas writes in simple, clear style, and with intimate psychological sympathy, of Alsatian Protestantism and French Sentiment. The writer seems to be an officer of the Army of Occupation, whose unit has been shifted from one to another Alsatian city. One surmises that he is a very liberal-minded man theologically, bred in Roman Catholic environment, like the educated French generally.

On the first day of our entrance into Alsace, I heard an officer let fall, concerning the Alsatian Protestants, the sweeping declaration: "They're all Boches." Again, in a railway carriage a pair of native civilians sat among French officers. One of the two remarked: "Tis the Jews here who know French best; in fact, they're generally right good Frenchmen." An officer retorted: "They're not like the Protestants, then." The civilian made the frank reply, such as he would never have ventured to a German in uniform, "I'm a Protestant myself, and I won't have it said the other Protestants aren't French."

This reveals a widespread, mistaken, but excusable impression (especially prevalent among French military men) which the writer proceeds most tactfully to efface.

In the capital, Strasbourg, the venerable M. Gerold is the senior and leading Protestant clergyman. For his pro-French utterances in war-time the German rulers silenced him, and also imposed a prison sentence—which they never dared execute. On November 24, 1918, when he entered his church again to preach his first French sermon, the whole congregation stood up, as solemn homage to him and to France. On December 9 the President and Prime Minister were formally welcomed, in the same edifice. One of a group of officers, visiting the church next day, complained to the author of its "icy coldness," the utter lack of special decorations; yet the pastor had personally welcomed the two great French statesmen to the city, as he was the accepted head of the entire Protestant clergy.

Many austere churchmen have scruples against any secular display in the House of God. But far more than that, mere joyous welcome is not the whole attitude of Alsace. There is worry, some fear, occasionally even terror.

A Catholic priest talked frankly of his own people. The peasants are deeply religious. France

is accounted irreligious. She promises freely now. At first changes will be in minor matters only. But the enforcement of her own standards will increase. "Eventually religion will be rendered anemic. The soul of Alsace will have vanished with its fervor and its faith." Yet the overwhelming majority of Catholics still believe that they are regaining both a political and a religious fatherland.

The Germans, while merely coquetting with Catholicism, have impressed on the Protestants that their fate was absolutely bound up with Protestant Germany and its Lutheran Kaiser. "If France revives religion at all," said the German immigrants and propagandists—"she will remain Roman Catholic. She will persecute all dissent, as she did of old the Huguenots. Only with us are you safe!"

So, when France came, some Protestants imagined themselves isolated, a hopeless minority in a Catholic nation, even political suspects, as the followers of a German reformer. That is, not all the seeds of the propaganda had fallen on stony ground. One pastor said frankly: "But our preaching will be forbidden, our liturgy altogether suppressed. Such a lie has some kernel of excuse or foundation, usually. And in 1914, when the French overran the valley of Munster, one village pastor, a German by birth, was forbidden to preach, but suffered to carry on the regular service otherwise. And after a very brief time, the commandment went in person to announce to him the lifting of the ban. Yet the incident was skilfully exaggerated to appear but part of a general and settled policy."

Alsace never was Germanised at all. Teuton officialdom, Teuton militarism, the cry of "Deutschland über Alles!" remained as hateful as the personal insolence of the German lieutenant. To the gruff "You are Germans!" the peasantry always replied: "No, we are Alsations!" If the desire took shape, never again to be the football of, booty of contending nations, but to stand safely aloof and independent like Holland or Switzerland—that was but human.

In the study of one pastor, criticized for his "coldness" this last autumn, the writer read an ante-bellum sermon, written just after the murderous Zabern incident. "He had felt it as a whiplash on Alsace, and he, too, reared and plunged." He had written, e.g., "This junior lieutenant is part of an organism whose spirit is bad, whose attitude disturbs us—and that spirit should vanish." The author sees no fault in pastors of such courage

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and sincerity. When all dreams of independence fade, when Alsace actually is French, their unquestioning loyalty will still be gladly shown to her. The rest is for time, tact, patience, and wise liberalism of legislative treatment, to bring about.

But (as readers of the famous story *La dernière école* will recall) the language has always been more German than French. The more stolid peasant temper does not react easily to Gallic gaiety and effervescence. German rule is a half-century old, and not a few born Alsations are frankly Germanic in their political, social and intellectual life.

A really pathetic confession by a young school-mistress is a fine human document, to be appreciated only if perused in full. While the village Protestants generally are only wondering what measures will be enforced under French occupation, my heart is sad over Germany's defeat. I love the German literature. I could not help it. I was so educated, and in our own schools I felt that Alsace had found happiness on the German track ("in the German furrow"). I wish she could have followed it. I did not wish her to become French. It pains me. I do not conceal it, nor am I ashamed of it. But I cannot break with my own Alsace, and wish to follow her—in sadness but in loyalty.

To a reminder how difficult her task must thus become, she answered, after silence, with suppressed tears:

## GENERAL NEWS.

## CHAPLAINS KILLED.

It was stated at the unveiling of a memorial window at Portsmouth Naval Barracks church to the Rev. George Hayton Hewitson, formerly chaplain at the barracks, who was killed in the Bulwark explosion that in the Battle of Jutland nine chaplains lost their lives, and only six captains.

**MEN'S DRESS FOR WOMEN.**  
A Bill has been introduced to the State Legislature of Florida making the proviso that "from and after equal suffrage has been established in Florida it shall be lawful for females to don and wear the wearing apparel of man as now worn publicly by him." Should the Bill pass women in this particular State will be able to wear trousers.

Yes, I realize. What will become of me later I do not know. I am conscious only of the moment's crisis. But could not trust be felt in my loyalty, in my feelings of honour and duty?

The French writer, deeply versed in psychology, believes such elements as he has pointed out to be among the most valuable for the creation of an ideal future Alsace, which he believes to be already indissolubly merged in France. One might go yet further, and propose to leave such an Alsace, in absolute freedom and peace, to see some day, perhaps, for herself the value of French citizenship, and to beg for it as a privilege.

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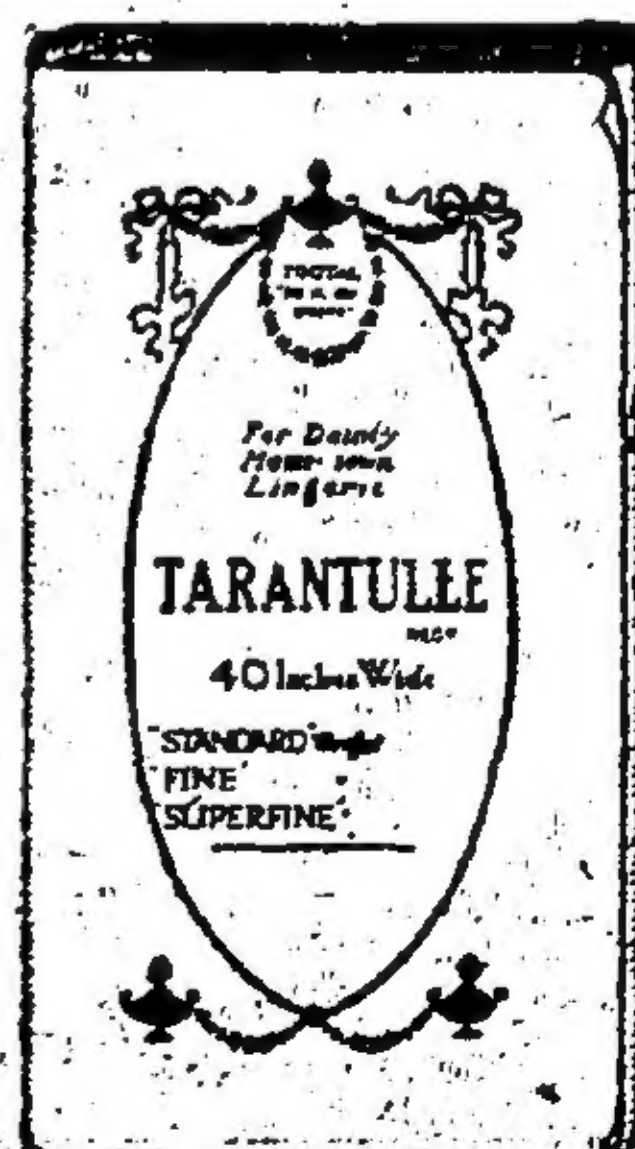
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## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1919.

## THE SOUTH CHINA SITUATION.

There appears to be good grounds for believing that the situation in South China is at the moment undergoing a distinct change, although a deal of mystery surrounds the developments which are quietly taking place. Of the Southern Provinces, it is known that Kwangsi, Szechuen, Kweichow and Yunnan are sore over Tang Shao-yi's failure to effect a settlement at the Shanghai Conference, and that they are inclined to take steps towards negotiating separate peace with the Northern Government. This has placed Kwangtung in a position of isolation, and it is this fact which lends colour to the probability of fresh developments occurring in the near future. Among the things that may happen is the dissolution of the Military Government at Canton, which has been the predominating factor in the dispute between North and South and which has utilised all its efforts in the direction of preserving Southern independence.

To understand the situation in Kwangtung, it may be explained that some month or so ago Luk Wing-ting (the Tichun of Kwangsi), who was offered a Councilorship under the Military Government but refused it, and is now suspected of having gone over to the Northern side, appointed Chan Ping-kwan (formerly Civil Governor of Kwangsi) as Tichun at Canton, at the same time leading Li I-hon, a Cantonese, placed much faith in Luk's promise and has been ordering all his ways to suit the taste of Chan Ping-kwan. He, however, appears to have been sadly fooled, for an order has now gone forth for his arrest and his property in Canton, said to value a million dollars, has been confiscated. So far as we can judge at the moment, Luk's principal aim, in acting as he has done, has been to place Kwangsi men in the important posts in Kwangtung in order to connect up the two Kwangs, and that when he has obtained control of Kwangtung he will negotiate peace with the Northern Government and, most likely, stand as Vice President of the Republic. In this connection two points may be mentioned: The first is that the chief commander of the Yunnan troops in Canton will most likely be forced to surrender, with the result that the Military Government may be compelled to dissolve, as it relies on these troops to uphold its authority. The other is that the Civil Governor of Canton has appointed Lam Fu, a Kwangsi man, as Chief Commander in Shiu Hing, in place of Li I-hon. That the Military Government fears something of the kind may happen is evident from the fact that Shum, the Chief Councilor, has requested Lew Yuk-lin, the former Chinese Ambassador to London, to go to Peking and get in touch with the President, and that Lew left Hongkong a brief time since on this errand. This is interpreted as showing that Shum knows that the Military Government will come to an end and that as he is seeking an important post he wishes Lew to act as his spokesman in Peking.

From the above outline of some of the influences which are at work it will be seen that almost anything may happen in the South in the near future. One thing, however, emerges fairly plainly, and that is that, despite the assurances of the Military Government, this creation of the Southerners has about come to the end of its tether. There is a lot going on beneath the surface, and there is a possibility of armed strife again. We can only hope, however, that for the sake of peace and commerce such changes as occur will be brought about by other than violent means. We have had quite enough of strife in China, without wishing to see a fresh outbreak there in the South.

## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

## ALLIES' LAST WORD.

The Allied reply to the German counter-proposals is firm and at the same time marked by an obvious desire to be as reasonable as it is possible to be when dealing with criminals. If the position had been reversed and it were the Germans who were replying to the Allies' demands for a softening of peace terms, we know that the Huns would merely have ordered that the Treaty be observed in its entirety. But, with characteristic fairness, the Entente makes a number of modifications to the momentary advantage of the Germans, yet at the same time taking care that the fundamental basis of the Treaty remains unchanged. The Germans, who were responsible for the war, and who have been plainly told so, have to suffer for their wrong-doing.

What the Allies are now forcing on them is merely what they deserve. They must think themselves lucky that they have been even given an opportunity of arguing and suggesting modifications of the terms laid down. The Huns attempted to get out of making reparation by suggesting that the Allies, in common with all Continental Powers, shared the responsibility for making war. But that standpoint cannot be accepted. We know, as the Allied Reply puts it, that autocratic Germany, under her ruler's inspiration, had long been bent on domination and aggression by war, that the German people supported the war, and that it was only when all hope of profiting by a war of conquest had vanished that they took on their so-called democracy. That is why they now have to bear the consequences of their deliberate and calculated act in plunging Europe into bloodshed and misery.

## UNALTERABLE DEMANDS.

On looking through the Allied Reply, the thought that is left with us is that it is dignified in tone, just in spirit and at the same time firm in its intentions. There is disclosed no desire to crush or strangle Germany for the fun of the thing. The conditions of peace are plainly stated, but it is also made clear that once they are fulfilled, and when there is evidence of Germany's intentions to play straight, friend and foe alike may live in harmony. The great main features of the Treaty are to be preserved and insisted upon—adequate reparation, absolute fulfilment of the naval clauses, a great reduction of military strength, the trial of the ex-Kaiser and other guilty personages, and an insistence on the ex-German Colonies passing under the control of those more humane than the Hun. Germany is now plainly told that she to accept the terms in five days or else face a renewal of warfare. At last the time for haggling is past. The Treaty must be signed or else the military invasion of Germany will begin.

## AVIATION'S LATEST.

British and Americans alike will have read with much gratification the news that the trans-Atlantic flight has been accomplished in the space of sixteen hours. A Vickers-Vimy biplane was used and it carried two aviators, Alcott, a Britisher, and Brown, an American. This achievement puts the American naval seaplane's success very much in the shade; it was effected in astonishingly less time, despite the fact that fog was experienced practically throughout. Sixteen hours to fly across this great expanse of water is simply marvellous, and the deed shows how well advanced the art of flying is. We shall most likely from now onwards find even this time being improved upon. And when we think of these things it is easy to see that in a very few years we here in far-off Hongkong shall be brought into much more rapid communication with Europe than we now are. We wonder who'll be the first Hongkongite to fly home?

## JOSHIN MARU

## BECOMES TOTAL WRECK.

We learn that the O.S.K. Joshin Maru, which went ashore off the Cape of Good Hope just outside Swatow, some weeks back, has now become a total wreck and all hopes of saving the vessel have been abandoned.

Salvage operations have been going on for some time, but, owing to adverse weather conditions, the task was made more difficult and two nights ago the Joshin Maru sank.

## DAY BY DAY.

## TOO MANY PERSONS OVERLOOK THEIR OWN FAULTS WHILE LOOKING OVER THE FAULTS OF OTHERS.

Mr. S. D. Setia returned to the Colony to-day by the French mail steamer Nera after a trip to India and the Straits.

The only cases of communicable disease notified yesterday were four occurrences of plague (all Chinese), of which two were fatal.

For being being in unlawful possession of four mace of opium dross, a Chinese was fined \$40, or two months' hard labour, by Mr. R. E. Lindsell to-day.

Among the passengers who left yesterday by the S.S. Venezuela were Mrs. Ross Thompson, Mrs. B. Montie Webb and Mrs. J. J. Lossius.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals—Mr. Choa Po Sien, \$100; Mr. G. M. Shaw, \$10.

An additional gift from Manila of one case pipe tobacco presented by Messrs. Meerkamp & Co. has been received by the War Charities Committee for forwarding to London for distribution among the British troops.

A mass meeting held in Canton yesterday under auspices of the Kwangtung Peace and Order Preservation Association unanimously expressed itself in favour of the appointment of Dr. Wu Ting-fang as Civil Governor.

A Chinese coolie was last night stabbed by another man in Queen's Road Central. It is believed to be an attempt at murder. The assailant has not been arrested. The injured man was removed to Hospital where he is in a critical condition.

The United States Army transport Merritt has arrived in Hongkong, to load a cargo of rice for the military at Manila. The Army, it is stated, is able to buy more advantageously in other markets than in the Philippines at present and the Merritt will return to Manila with a cargo sufficient to meet the Army needs for some little time to come.

We would draw the attention of the "Star" Ferry Company to the condition of the awning on the "Southern Star," which is perforated with small holes over practically the whole of its surface. Coming across on the 8.40 trip this morning, during which a sharp shower of rain occurred, there were small streams of water from a hundred different spots trickling down on the passengers, and the only really dry places were inside the cabins which, of course, were more or less given up to the ladies.

A Chinese was discovered by the Police in Appliance carrying a boat on his shoulders. They thought he had no business to be about with the boat, and asked him to take them to the place where he took the boat from. At first he took them to a junk in Aberdeen harbour, where he said he had bought the boat. The people of the junk said they had not the honour of his acquaintance. He next told the Police that he picked up the boat on the fore-shore of Appliance. The Police however, had lost all patience with him, so they took him before Mr. Hutchinson and charged him with being in unlawful possession of the boat. He was fined \$20, or three weeks' hard labour, to-day.

The prospect of a feast on sugar candy was that which shut Ko Yui Sing's eyes to the dishonesty of his act in sneaking away with a quantity of the stuff from one of the junks engaged in discharging sugar into the Kowloon Godown. However, a constable soon afterwards met him in Connaught Road and disputed his right to the sugar. A foreman appeared in Mr. R. O. Hutchinson's Court this morning to give evidence against the Chinese. The latter could not give a satisfactory account of himself. Neither could a foreman of the Godown give his evidence in a satisfactory manner. His statement that he actually saw the Chinese steal the sugar was proved to be an exaggeration, and his Worship, for want of better evidence, had to discharge the defendant.

## MUSICAL JOTTINGS.

## (BY "ENHARMONIC")

I have several times been asked by various musical friends how often a piano should be tuned. Of course, a good deal depends on the piano, and there can be no rule of thumb working, but if the result of sixteen years' experience in the East with pianos covering about thirty different makes can be of any use, I am glad to give my readers the benefit thereof. A piano should never be allowed to get out of tune and even if not given any particular amount of hard work, monthly attention is advisable. (I refer, of course, to well known makes). Some makes stand better in tune than others. With the average instrument, however, the tuner should be called in at least once a month for inspection. Also, there is a great tendency to keep the instrument shut in cases where little work is done. My experience shows that the exposure of the keyboard is advisable, but the position of the instrument should be taken into consideration. Many people put their pianos in a position which is most adaptable to the look of the drawing room, with total disregard to the fact that the instrument is most sensitive to atmospheric changes. If a piano is placed in such a position as it will come within a direct line with the damp-laden breezes which we experience in this Colony it is bound to suffer and it is surprising the beneficial effects that are gained by a little discrimination in this direction. Pianos may not need tuning every month but regular visits of the tuner are advisable to keep the instrument in good regulation, which is a very important matter so far as the "touch" is concerned. Such regular inspection would detect and stop the ravages of insects on the felts. It is important to remember that the instrument which is subject to the least work requires the most attention.

Excellent reports come from Tientsin and Peking of the Ballet-Concerts given by the two sisters Helene and Nadeja Pavloff, and Wasilij Krupin, with the Italian opera-singer, Mme. Zanotta who are touring the Northern Cities.

Mr. Ernest Newman recently gave an interesting lecture at the Midland Institute, on "The Present Trend in Music." In his view the most significant characteristic of the art in our day is that it is coming to greater maturity, and is now more abreast of the age than has been the case hitherto.

The Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, which had for long served as a repository for the furniture removed from the commandeered hotels, opened its doors in May last for a twelve-week season of opera. The management included Sir Thomas Beecham and Mr. Percy Pitt with Toscanini as chief conductor. Amongst the productions were Puccini's three one-act operas, "Il Tabarro," "Suor Angelica," and "Gianni Schicchi."

A correspondent has very kindly sent me cuttings of short sketches of some of the great composers which, I think, are of considerable interest. They are taken from *The Periodical of April* this year. Dealing with Beethoven, the biographer writes: "To Beethoven inspiration came, as it came to Poe, as the gift from above of a mere tiny fragment—with Poe the germ of an idea, with Beethoven just a little handful of notes. And this fragment itself was imperfect, so much so that he turned it over in his mind for months or years, fashioning and refashioning it, polishing and perfecting, and sometimes, after long efforts at improvement, returning finally to an earlier form. He kept beside his very bed a sketch-book in which he could record the musical thoughts which had occurred to him. When he was walking he would stop, and take such a book from his pocket and jot down a new idea that had struck him, or the recasting of an old one. This practice he began as a boy and continued through life, and when he died fifty of his sketch-books which still remained were included in the catalogue of the sale of his effects. His criticism of his own ideas was severe; he discarded many more of his inspirations than he used, so that if he had carried to completion all the symphonies of which his notes

## MR. WODEHOUSE'S HONOUR.

## INDIAN APPRECIATION.

An Indian reader writes as follows:—

Nothing gives more pleasure to Indians than to see men associated with them in any capacity, irrespective of nationality, being honoured by the Government as an appreciation of their services to the State and to the Indian community generally.

The Indian community was, some time ago, filled with rejoicing when the honour "Khan Sahib" was conferred upon Mr. Hasham Khan, of the General Post Office, and now they are once more rejoicing on the order of "Companion of the Indian Empire" being conferred upon Mr. P. J. Wodehouse, the Deputy Superintendent of Police, with whom Indians have, for many years past, been closely associated. Mr. Wodehouse has, by his equitable temper, won the respect of the Indian community of Hongkong. No pressure of business has ever interfered with Mr. Wodehouse's sympathetic disposition towards Indians whenever any of them has had occasion to call upon him for advice or assistance, even in very common and trivial matters. Mr. Wodehouse is a Police Officer and enjoys great popularity amongst the Indian members of the Force, who are immediately subordinate to him. This feeling is shared equally by all Indians with whom Mr. Wodehouse has come in contact, and the honour which His Majesty's Government has graciously bestowed upon him is considered by the Indian community as an honour to themselves in appreciation of their loyalty to the Crown. It is therefore not surprising that the office of the Deputy Superintendent of Police has been deluged with heartfelt congratulations from all sections of the community on the well deserved honour conferred upon him.

## THE ARRESTED HONGKONG STUDENTS.

## A KOBE COMMENT.

The following is from the *Japan Chronicle*:

Nine Chinese students have been arrested by the Hongkong police for the offence of walking round the streets with umbrellas bearing the words "Don't Buy Japanese Goods," or something of the sort. The legality of such a proceeding is very doubtful, though of course, it may be wrapped up in phrases about the impossibility of allowing the commerce of the port to be at the mercy of agitators, and all that sort of thing. Perhaps the authorities consider that as Britain assisted in the transaction which has brought about the trouble, all British authorities must do everything they can to protect Japan from even its most remote consequences. This action on the part of the Hongkong authorities enormously strengthens the hands of the Japanese diplomatic officials all over China. They had already reduced most of the Chinese authorities to a servile acquiescence in their demands for the suppression of any action which could be interpreted as "anti-Japanese." They do not merely seek guarantees for the safety of the lives and properties of Japanese residents, but compel the Chinese to suppress newspapers which denounce the Shantung settlement in too heated terms and to forbid indignation processions and every manifestation of popular feeling. So far they do not appear to have gone to such lengths as the Hongkong police, but, armed with this precedent, Japanese Consuls will be able to demand practically anything they desire. The boycott is obviously an ineffective weapon, but, like the strike, it may be carried out in a legal way. However, as Marquis Okuma said, racial equality is not for uncivilised people like the Chinese.

books show, the beginnings, instead of mine of them, we should have had at least fifty. Mendelssohn used to show a correction of a passage by Beethoven in which the latter had pasted alteration after alteration up to 13 in number. Mendelssohn had returned to the original version.

## TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

It is somewhat rash to assume that Miss Margaret Carnegie, who is to be married this month, will be the inheritor of vast millions when her father dies. Mr. Carnegie is now in his 84th year. Long ago he announced it as his emphatic opinion that the man who died rich died disgraced. Since then he has given away much money under various trusts. Indeed, it was stated recently by one in a position to know, that the amount of money Mr. Carnegie would leave at his death would be surprisingly small. Nobody expects his only child to be otherwise than amply provided for by the marriage settlement, but it is exceedingly unlikely that she will blossom into a lady Croesus when the genial Steel King passes hence.

A definition is always a difficult and elusive thing, but Mr. James Hilton, in a sketch entitled "Mr. Wilkinson," published in the *Manchester Guardian* seems to have hit on one definition of a gentleman. He hits the nail on the head when he says that the unhappy Mr. Wilkinson was said "to sleep in his day shirt." There you have the dividing line. I recognised this many years ago when running a lads' club in Yorkshire, says a correspondent. There was one lad of eighteen among the members who was equally remarkable for appearance, brains, and character. Tall, graceful, and crowned with a shock of red-gold hair, he was one of the handsomest lads I ever saw. He played all games well, was a great reader, and clever at work. And finally, he was as good as he was clever. But one evening I found him in a shocking temper, sitting by the fire declaiming to a circle of other lads against "tofts," "swells," and the upper classes generally. I tried to get at the matter, but all he would say was, "They despise us. They all do. You know they do." The idea of despising such lads had never crossed my mind. I was much more likely to envy him. So I said, "We don't, Bert. Why should we?" "You do," he replied, "you all do, because we sleep in our day shirts." So there you have the dividing line, traced by pyjamas or the night-shirt.

Mr. Winston Churchill was guilty, to use his own phrase, of using a terminological inexactitude, when he announced in the House of Commons without any qualification, that "Koltchak's troops are purely Russians." He still has the Czech-Slovaks on the Ural front, and some nasty incidents have been reported regarding quarrels with the Cossacks, going the length of murder at times. Semenov's troops could only be described as Russians by courtesy. At Krasnoyarsk, where the Bolsheviks are reported to be concentrating, the Italian troops have been winning great victories, according to a communication from the Italian Embassy. And there are also some British and American, possibly some French, and above all there are Japanese actively operating against Bolshevik villages so as to make Siberia safe for democracy. The polyglot force, of course, is under supreme Japanese command, and the Czechs and others may be nominally under Allied patronage, but however they are all explained away it cannot be said that Mr. Winston Churchill's words were calculated to convey a correct impression to those who knew neither him nor the facts. The continued accounts of Bolshevik activities in Siberia, even on this side of Omsk, illustrate a somewhat curious strategical position. The Koltchak army exists along a single line of railway, through Siberia, being dependent on this line for all the British arms and ammunition which they are supplied. Beyond the Urals they are spread out like a fan on an enormous front, probably with some extensive large gaps between the different groups, while along the Siberian railway itself there is always the possibility of a raid from Bolsheviks (or at any rate anti-Koltchaks—it is all one) who carry on a guerilla warfare. A determined attack on the line might cause considerable embarrassment on the Ural front.

SMALL-POX IN PHILIPPINES. Approximately 25,000 Filipinos were carried away by small-pox in the Philippine Islands during the first five months of the year, according to complete official data for January, February, March, April and May, compiled at Health Service Headquarters.



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#### FIRST AQUATIC FETE.

#### SATURDAY'S SWIMMING SPORTS.

Entries for the swimming fete at the V.R.C. close this evening, and for the sports on Saturday one will find quite a good programme. The programme will consist of two lengths handicaps for members, two lengths ladies' race and two lengths team race for members only. There will be as well four lengths Services race, running header from spring board, ending up with a water polo match.

The entries so far are very large and, given good weather, it is believed that the first aquatic fete of the season will prove a success. A band will be in attendance to enliven the proceedings.

Admission for non-members will be a dollar, ladies and members' children half price.

#### BOSTOCK'S CIRCUS.

#### THE FIRST MATINEE.

Bostock's huge Circus marquee at Kowloon was crowded with delighted children yesterday afternoon, when the first of the matinees was held. There was not a vacant seat, and the joy of the little ones at the splendid programme offered was beyond all bounds. The clowns, of course, caused no end of amusement by their funny antics, whilst the performing animals, especially the ponies, were great favourites. The whole show was perfectly arranged, and parents, no less than the children, spent a thoroughly happy time. There is to be another matinee on Saturday.

Last night the Circus again drew large crowds, and the weather conditions being more favourable than on the opening night, everything went off with a fine swing from start to finish. There is no doubt about it that Bostock's is the finest Circus ever seen in the East. No-one should miss seeing it.

#### THE OFFERTORY.

We have able to secure permission to reprint a series of light verses by Mr. P. G. Wodehouse, the novelist (a brother of Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse, of Hongkong), contributed mostly to the *Globe*, of the "By the Way" column of which Mr. Wodehouse was for some years editor, succeeding Mr. Harold Begbie in this position. Below we give the first of the series, suggested by a discussion on the smallness of contributions to the Church offertory and Mr. Sidney Holland's story of the man who paused in the middle of the hymn, "We the whole realm of nature mine," to give a three-penny bit.

"We the whole realm of nature mine,  
It were an offering far too small."  
I marked a sudden look of care  
Upon his features fall.

Into his pocket stole his hand:  
The Church re-echoed with his bawl  
That even realms of nature  
were  
An offering far too small.

The bag was slowly coming round,  
But him the sight did not appal;  
He was a man who thought  
that realms  
were, on the whole, too small.

Forth from his pocket stole the hand,  
He gave but three-pence. After  
all  
It don't much matter what one  
gives  
If realms are far too small.

—Globe.

#### APPRENTICE THRASHED.

#### POLICE COURT SEQUEL.

In "a shoemaker's shop at Yau-mat" the time for the preparation of the morning meal had come and somebody had to be found to attend to the pot of rice. The smallest apprentice of the shop was naturally the most suitable person to see about this essential part of the meal. He did not know how to cook the rice, nor, for that matter, did he want to learn. The other apprentices of the shop were shocked. How could the boy have the "nerve" to eat the rice if he did not know and would not learn how to cook it? One of the apprentices, Tong Kum, thought it up to him to teach the boy the value of obedience. He took a stick and soon the shop rang with the howls of the delinquent. The master of the shop also wanted to take a hand in the punishment of the boy. He took over the whip and was about to administer some strokes with it on the boy when whistles were blown and an Indian Police Sergeant came up and "put Tong Kum and the master of the shop under arrest. Questioned at the Police Station they said that when an apprentice became disobedient, his fellows were entitled to inflict corporal punishment on him. Mr. R. O. Hutchinson however, failed to agree with them. He fined Tong \$5, or seven days, but discharged the other defendant, who could congratulate himself that he had not actually struck the boy.

#### JAPANESE IN PHILIPPINES.

#### SAID TO NUMBER TWENTY THOUSAND.

A Bureau of Commerce and Industry report, has been issued at Manila regarding the number of Japanese in Mindanao and Sulu. The Mindanao and Sulu department estimates the number at 9,000.

Persons in the Islands familiar with the Japanese immigration here are of the opinion that there are about 20,000 in the Islands, possibly three-fifths of whom appear in the records kept by the government.

The Commerce and Industry report follows:—

Japanese in the Department of Mindanao and Sulu number approximately 9,000 seats according to the reports furnished by the officials of that department to the director of the Bureau of Commerce and Industry. Of the provinces which comprise Mindanao and Sulu, Davao stands pre-eminently first in the number of Japanese residents, who are for the most part engaged as hemp strippers, with a considerable number of labourers.

The exact figures compiled show a total of 8,838 Japanese in the provinces of Agusan, Bukidnon, Cotabato, Davao, Lanao, Sulu and Zamboanga. Of this, 8,804 were male, and 34 were female, and of the latter number 30 were residents of Zamboanga, 3 of Lanao and 1 of Cotabato.

Davao stands first in the number of Japanese residents with a total of 8,582. Hemp strippers number 6,452 and labourers 1,041. Zamboanga is the province nearest to Davao in the number of Japanese residents with a total of only 135. Sulu follows with 54, Lanao with 47, Cotabato with 15, Agusan with 4 and Bukidnon with 1.

In this connection, it is interesting to note that Mindanao and Sulu have an aggregate area of more than 35,000 square miles with a total population of about 725,000. Davao has an area of 7,486 square miles with a total population of 102,800.

#### BOYCOTT AND BUSINESS.

#### JAPANESE ENTERPRISE.

Although the boycott is no doubt injuring Japanese trade in general, there are evidently some Japanese who see opportunities in it for increasing their business. The following circular letter issued by a Japanese firm makes that point clear:—

No sooner the boycott was rumoured in China than the Japanese paper market grew keen and advancing, and price has now risen averagely ten per cent.

Rise of price was always the case in the history of Chinese boycott. For this instance, as far as paper is concerned, Chinese market must follow the Japanese sooner or later, because the former is clearly in sole control of the latter.

Now just before another very probable jump of price I am open to book your order, and every care is taken to guard the client's interest.

Where required, I shall be pleased to call on you and discuss the matter.

Awaiting your esteemed command.

#### THIEVES STILL BUSY.

#### ATTEMPT TO ENTER LOCAL JEWELLERS' SHOP.

Thieves are evidently bent on entering the premises of Messrs. Sheriff Bros., jewellers, of Queen's Road Central. Only a few days ago we reported an attempt to get into the store which did not succeed. Another has now to be recorded. This morning when the manager came to the shop at the usual hour he found that one of the padlocks was missing and that another was badly damaged, someone evidently having attempted to pick it. The proprietors think that were it not for the fact that the doors were securely bolted, an entry might have been effected.

For some time past there have been fears that the store would be entered, and so anxious were the proprietors about it that one of them went down to the shop at 4 o'clock this morning to see that everything was all right. He found nothing wrong, but there was a Chinese sleeping near the shop and when interrogated he ran away. The attempted entry must therefore have taken place sometime between that hour and daylight this morning.

#### H.K.P.R. ORDERS.

Orders issued by Mr. J. W. Franks, D.S.P. (R.), state:—  
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KATORI MARU (calling Manila) Sunday, 13th July, at 11 a.m.  
LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez,  
& Port Said.

TAMBA MARU ... Friday, 27th June, at Noon.  
MISHIMA MARU ... Friday, 11th July, at Noon.  
MELBORNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday  
Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 25th June, at 11 a.m.  
NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muforan, San  
Francisco, Panama & Colon.

TOYAMA MARU ... Tuesday, 15th July.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

SHINRYU MARU ... Beginning of July.  
TENSIN MARU ... Middle of July.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

RANGOON MARU ... Saturday, 28th June.

CALCUTTA MARU ... Saturday, 19th July.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

NIKKO MARU ... Thursday, 19th June, at 11 a.m.

AKI MARU ... Saturday, 19th July, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TOYO MARU ... No. 2 (Kobe direct) Thursday, 19th June.

KITANO MARU ... Monday, 23rd June, at 11 a.m.

SHIMBU MARU ... Saturday, 28th June.

INABA MARU ... Friday, 11th July, at 11 a.m.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

NIKKO MARU ... Friday, 20th June, at 7 a.m.

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, South  
American ports via Cape, etc).

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. S. YASUDA, Manager.

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

PAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to alteration without notice.  
From Hongkong.

Steamers. 25th June. 26th July.  
KOREA MARU "Calling at Keelung" 20th July.  
TERO MARU "Calling at Keelung" 27th July.  
NIPPON MARU "Calling at Keelung" 13th Aug.  
SHINRYU MARU 25th Aug.  
PERSIA MARU

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.  
HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU,  
SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ,  
BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.  
THENCE BY TRANS ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.  
Steamers. Leave Hongkong.  
ANYO MARU 16th Sept.  
KIYO MARU 14th July.  
SEIYO MARU 4th Nov.

Steamers are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific  
Mail Steamship Co.  
Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call to Japan free of charge  
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to  
Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375. T. DAICO, Manager.  
KING'S BUILDINGS.

## JAVA-PACIFIC-LYN

FOR SAN FRANCISCO Direct.

## S.S. "BINTANG"

Will be despatched as above on or about

July, 20th, 1919.

For freight apply to—

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LYN

Agents.

## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" "CHINA"  
15,000 tons, American Registry (10,000 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR  
SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

"NANKING" "CHINA"  
Aug. 19th, 1919. July 2nd, 1919.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.  
Prince's Buildings, Lee House Street. Tel. 1934.

## "ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO  
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For Steamer Sailing

LONDON & ANTWERP

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach  
the undersigned.

Subject to change without notice.

or to REISS & Co. Canton  
Hongkong, 19. Apr. 1917

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

General Agents

SHIPPING NEWS.

## THE SEAMEN'S STRIKE IN AUSTRALIA.

Sydney, June 5.—The seamen's  
unions are festive and the sailors  
leaders openly declare that they  
will ignore the arbitration order  
and wait for the owners to grant  
their demands. On Wednesday  
at midnight restrictions on the  
use of coal, gas and electricity  
were enforced in Melbourne  
owing to the coal shortage. It is  
estimated that some 50,000  
persons have been thrown  
out of work in consequence.  
Similar steps are being taken in  
Adelaide. The strike is causing  
grave concern. Business is dis-  
located and there is an acute food  
shortage. In North Queensland  
owing to the lack of shipping, the  
Government is chartering relief  
steamers. The fact that the union  
officials are resigning confirms  
the suspicions that the whole  
movement is engineered by  
extremists against the real wishes  
of the members of the unions. It  
is alleged that no funds are  
available for strike pay.

## JAPANESE SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY.

According to investigations  
made by the Japanese Depart-  
ment of Communications the  
steamers of over 1,000 tons launched  
during May numbered  
thirteen aggregating 54,992 tons.  
Seven (24,190 tons) were "stock  
boats" (freighters built on  
speculation), and the remaining  
six (30,802 tons) were built  
to order. As compared with the  
same month of last year, the  
above figures taken as a whole  
show a decrease of 8 in number  
but an increase of 8,138 in ton-  
nage. From the beginning of  
this year, new ships launched  
numbered 58, with a total tonnage  
of 240,581 tons, showing a  
decrease of 11 in number, but an  
increase of 34,506 tons as com-  
pared with the corresponding  
period of last year. This is the  
direct effect of the closing of the  
multitude of small "mushroom  
shipyards."

The following are the steamers  
launched during May—

Ship	Tonnage	Yard
Rozan M.	5,300	Asano.
Shanghai M.	4,500	Kawasaki.
Chokai M. No. 2	1,282	Ishikawa.
Koyo M.	5,530	Uraga.
Yoten M.	7,300	Osaka.

Ship	Tonnage	Yard
Harada M. No. 7	1,300	Harada.
Kankow M.	4,100	Kawasaki.
Yuei M.	3,200	Ishikawa.
Sanjiu M.	2,500	Mitsui.
Busan.		
Brazil M.	5,860	Kawasaki.
Amazon M.	8,000	Osaka.
Aizawa M.	1,200	Aizawa.
Not yet named	4,730	Uraga.

## JAPANESE CHARTER MARKET.

The Japanese charter market  
which had been depressed (in  
comparison with the war boom)  
owing to the smaller demand  
for large steamers, is now fairly  
active on account of the charter  
of about 120,000 to 130,000 tons  
by the Suzuki firm for the export  
of food-stuffs to Europe, says the  
Japan Chronicle of June 8.  
Further relief is reported owing  
to the increase in exports of bean,  
bean oil, tea, etc. to America,  
although a decrease is observed  
in cargoes on return voyages.  
In fact, freights on unsubsidised  
steamers have now increased by  
\$3 to \$3½ in the case of the line  
to Seattle, as compared with the  
beginning of May. On the other  
hand, several steamers have  
recently been chartered by Messrs.  
Kanematsu & Co. from the Ka-  
tsuda Kisen Kaisha. Besides this,  
some charter parties have also  
been signed for the Kawasaki  
Steamship Company's steamers.  
The majority of these steamers  
are said to be for the import  
of the 40,000 tons of wheat  
flour recently purchased in  
Australia. It is also reported  
that the Taiyo Kisen Kaisha  
have chartered two steamers, the  
Shinyo-maru, and the Dairen-  
maru, belonging to the Kishimoto  
Steamship Company, which will  
be put on the American line.  
Bids are also being made for the  
Kaisho-maru, of the Katsuda.  
Kisen Kaisha, and the Hashi-  
moto Steamship Company's  
steamer Suwa-maru. In such  
circumstances, shipowners are  
very firm in their at-  
titude. The present charterage  
stands at about ¥15 on an  
average for steamers to be  
returned in London, although  
¥17 to ¥20 is quoted in some  
cases. For ordinary ocean-going  
service, the rate is said to be  
about ¥8.60. For this activity,  
the concentration of the smaller  
and medium-sized steamers on  
the Hokkaido and Kamohatka  
lumber trade and fisheries is  
largely responsible.

SHIPPING.

# C. N. C.

## CHINA-NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Suiyang	20th June at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Pakhoi	20th June at noon.
SHANGHAI	Kailong	21st June at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Kwangse	22nd June at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	23rd June at 3 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Chusan	24th June at 11 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Hupoh	25th June at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Tea	26th June at noon.
W'WEI, CHEFOO & T'SIN HUICHOW	Tea	26th June at noon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO  
Excellent Saloon accommodation amidst ships. Electric Light and  
Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between  
Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (three weekly), and Tientsin  
(weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze  
and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai,  
avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via  
Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to  
Telephone No. 36.  
Hongkong June 19, 1919

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tijmanoeck	Japan	27th June	28th June	Java

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and  
have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers.  
All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at  
through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574. York Building.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having  
good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and  
Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.  
(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haihong	J. W. Evans	FRI. 20th June at 1 p.m.
Quinnebaug	Medina	TUES. 24th June at 11 a.m.
Hailan	A. H. Stewart	FRI. 27th June at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near  
Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to  
Douglas Lapraik & Co.,  
General Managers.

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
HANKOW	Tungshing	Fri. 20th June at 4 p.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri. 20th June at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Loksang	Sat. 21st June at 8 a.m.
T'SIN via W'wei & C'foo	Cheongshing	Sun. 22nd June at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Kwongsang	Sun. 22nd June at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Sun. 22nd June at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Choyssang	Tues. 24th June at 4 p.m.
STRAITS and Calcutta	Namsang	Tues. 24th June at 4 p.m.
KOBE	Fooshing	Wed. 25th June at 4 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri. 27th June at 3 p.m.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally  
calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and  
Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes  
calling at Swatow. Passengers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommo-  
dation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.  
Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accom-  
modation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when  
indicated.

SORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up to  
date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Katat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Labud. Dates  
Tientsin LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin  
calling at Weihaiwei and Chiao.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settle-  
ment, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports  
with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to  
JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.  
Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

## FOR NEW YORK

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

## S.S. "EURYADES"

Will be despatched for NEW YORK via Panama, on Thursday  
July 5th.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Agents.



SHIPPING

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.  
LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore  
and Port Said.

"Andes Maru" Tuesday, 24th June (Call Marseilles).  
"Amazon Maru" End of July.

GENOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through  
Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Co.'s steamer.  
"Siam Maru" Thursday, 19th June.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS,  
DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN VIA SINGAPORE.  
"Hawaii Maru" Wednesday, 25th June.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO, Regular fortnightly service via S'PORE.  
"Siam Maru" Thursday, 19th June.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.  
"Shisen Maru" 2nd July.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCK-  
LAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.  
"Kohso Maru" Wednesday, 9th July.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER & TACOMA VIA MANILA, KEP-  
LUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE,  
YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.  
"Mexico Maru" Wednesday, 25th June.

HAIPHONG—Three times a month service.  
"Daitoku Maru" Saturday, 25th June.

KEELUNG, TAKAO VIA SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers  
have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class sal on  
passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K.  
wharf, near the Harbour Office.

TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.  
"Soshu Maru" Thursday, 19th June.

KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.  
"Amakusa Maru" Sunday, 22nd June.

JAPAN PORTS—MOJI, KOBE, YAKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.  
For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA,  
Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745

No. 1, Queen's Building.

Y. K. K.

YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA.

(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

NANYO MARU No. 1

NANYO MARU No. 2

NANYO MARU No. 3

SODECAURA MARU.

KYODO MARU No. 13

TAMON MARU No. 1

ASOSAN MARU.

CHEIAN MARU.

REGULAR SERVICE FOR  
FREIGHT BETWEEN

HONGKONG.

BANGKOK

and/or

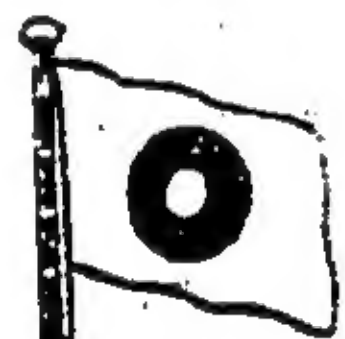
SINGAPORE.

For Particulars Please Apply to—

M. KOBAYASHI, Agent.

Tel. No. 140 & 155.

Top Floor, King's Building.



KUHARA SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.

KUHARA TRADING CO., LTD.

(Shipping Department).

HEAD OFFICE (KOBE).

Branches and Representatives:—

OSAKA, OSAKA, LONDON, NEW YORK, PARIS, BERN, PORT SAID,  
HALLA, HAVANA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, TAWAO,  
BANGKOK, SAIGON, VLADIVOSTOK, SHANGHAI AND TAPEI.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Pacific Coast,  
Japan, China, India, Java, North and South America, also to  
Mediterranean.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

For further particulars apply to—

CHU KYOKU TRADING CO.,

M. HASHIMOTO,

General Agents.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

(PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.)

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

S.S. "WEST MUNHAM"

will be despatched on or about July 2nd,  
For SEATTLE, TACOMA & PORTLAND.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER

"WESTERN KNIGHT" About August 1st.

"WEST HEMATITE" " 10th.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA & PORTLAND.

"WEST CELINA" About August 15th.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO OVERLAND COMMON PORTS.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO

THE ADMIRAL LINE

JOHN J. GORMAN, GENERAL AGENT.

Telephone 2477 & 2478

5th Floor, Hotel Mansions.

SHIPPING

THE DOLLAR S. S. LINE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VANCOUVER

via MANILA & SHANGHAI

STEAMER "BESSIE DOLLAR" SAILING DATE  
... about June, 29th

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

"UNNAMED" Early July.  
"TANCRE" 30th July.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all parts of United States  
or Canada.

For particulars for freight apply to—

THE ROBERT DOLLAR Co.

GENERAL POST OFFICE BUILDING TEL. 795.  
THIRD FLOOR 792.

THE AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS.  
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer.	Arrives Hongkong from Australia	Leaves Hongkong for Australia.
C'ANGSHA	24th June	30th June.

\* calls Saigon, omits Manila.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring  
a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc. and have superior  
accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in  
the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares.  
Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tas-  
manian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 36.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination	Vessel's Name	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
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JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Shanghai	Baiyang	B. & S.	20, June
Hankow	Tungshing	J. M. Co.	20, June
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	D. L. Co.	20, June
Manila	Yuensoaz	J. M. Co.	20, June
Shanghai	Pakboi	B. & S.	20, June
Pakboi and Haiphong	Kaifong	B. & S.	21, June
Haiphong	Loksang	J. M. Co.	21, June
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	21, June
Tientsin via Weihaiwei & Chefoo	Cheongshing	J. M. Co.	22, June
Shanghai	Wingsang	J. M. Co.	22, June
Shanghai	Kwongssang	J. M. Co.	22, June
Keelung via Swatow and Amoy	Anakusa M.	O. S. K.	22, June
Shanghai and Tientsin	Kwanse	J. M. Co.	22, June
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Taming	B. & S.	23, June
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kitano M.	N. Y. K.	23, June
Shanghai	Choyssang	J. M. Co.	24, June
Swatow and Bangkok	Chusan	B. & S.	24, June
Straits and Calcutta	Namsang	J. M. Co.	24, June
Shanghai	Teon	B. & S.	24, June
Swatow and Bangkok	Hupen	B. & S.	24, June
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Quonnebaug	D. L. Co.	24, June
Kobe	Quonnebaug	J. M. Co.	25, June
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Loongsang	B. & S.	25, June
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	25, June
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	O. L. Co.	27, June
Haiphong	Daitoku W.	O. S. K.	27, June
Java	Himacook	J. C. L.	28, June
Calcutta via Ports	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	28, June
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Shimbu M.	N. Y. K.	28, June
Singapore, Colombo & Bombay	Dunera	P. & O.	7, July
Sydney and Melbourne	Kohso M.	O. S. K.	9, July
Calcutta via Ports	Calcutta M.	N. Y. K.	19, July
S'pore, Penang, Rangoon & Ceylon	Japan	P. & O.	19, July

SHIPPING NEWS

DEVOTION TO DUTY REWARDED.

Mr. Kimura, formerly in charge  
of the wireless telegraph instal-  
lation on board the "Hitachi-  
maru," has been rewarded by the  
Department of Communications  
in recognition of gallant conduct  
shown at a time of extreme  
peril. It will be recalled that  
when the "Hitachi-maru" was  
sunk by the German cruiser  
Wolf in the Indian Ocean,  
on September 22nd, 1917,  
Mr. Kimura remained steadfast  
at his post until the last moment,  
notwithstanding the fact that the  
wireless telegraph and motor  
rooms were hit by shells and that  
he himself sustained injuries to  
his head. The ceremony of  
awarding a first-class medal for  
distinguished services together  
with a monetary gift of ¥300 was  
performed on the 3rd instant at 2  
p.m. at the Department of Agri-  
culture and Commerce, in the  
presence of the Minister, the  
Vice-Minister and other promi-  
nent officials of the Department.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KITANO M.  
(European Line) left London for  
this port via the Suez Canal on  
the 17th ult., and is expected  
here on the 22nd June.

The N. Y. K. s.s. NIKKO M.  
(Australian Line) left Sydney  
for this port via Australian ports  
and Manila on the 30th ult., and  
is expected here on the 20th  
June.

The Admiral Line s.s. WEST  
MUNHAM is due to arrive here  
via Manila on or about July 1st.

The N. Y. K. s.s. SHIMBU M.  
(Calcutta Line) left Calcutta for  
this port via Singapore on the  
7th June and is expected here on  
the 27th June.

The T. K. K. s.s. TENYO M.  
sailed from San Francisco June  
11th, as per schedule, and is due  
to arrive at Hongkong July 14th.

The China Mail S.S. Co. is in  
receipt of a telegram from its  
Yokohama Office advising that  
the s.s. CHINA arrived at that  
port yesterday, June 15th, and  
she may be expected to arrive in  
Hongkong on June 24th in accor-  
dance with schedule.

The N. Y. K. s.s. INABA M.  
(European Line) left London for  
this port via the Suez Canal on  
the 31st May, and is expected  
here on the 10th July.

The M. M. s.s. HWAHSIN left  
Singapore for this Port on the  
16th instant, and is due here on  
the 24th inst., at about daylight.

The M. M. s.s. PROSPER left  
Singapore for this Port on the  
17th instant, and is due here on  
the 24th instant.

The R. M. S. EMPRESS OF  
JAPAN sailed from Shanghai  
18th June, and is due at Hong-  
kong on the 20th June, at 2 p.m.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KATORI M.  
(American Line) arrived at  
Yokohama on the 16th June,  
and is expected here on the 2nd  
July.

The M. M. s.s. DUNERA left  
Singapore for this Port on the  
18th instant, with the outward  
English Mails, and is due here on  
the 24th instant at about daylight.

CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

From SAN FRANCISCO,

HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS,  
Wednesday, 18th June.

Consignees of cargo are hereby  
notified to present their Bill of  
Lading for counter-signature and  
take immediate delivery from  
alongside steamer or the Com-  
pany's godown, where all cargo  
impeding immediate discharge  
will be landed at consignees' risk.  
Storage charges will be assess-  
ed on cargo remaining unde-  
livered on and after, Wednes-  
day, 25th June.

All broken, chafed and damaged  
packages will be landed into the  
Company's Godown, where same  
will be examined, Wednesday,  
25th June, at 10 a.m.

No Claims will be recognized  
after the goods have left the  
steamer or godown and none will  
be entertained if presented later  
than three weeks after arrival of  
steamer.

No Fire Insurance whatever  
will be effected.

T. DAIGO,

Manager.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1919.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELE-  
GRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

The following Unclaimed Tele-  
grams are lying here:—

Taifookshingtai, from Dairen.  
Bosbois, from New York.

Wangyusung, Kongho Hotel,  
from Shanghai.

Wingchungshing, Winglock  
Street, from Yokohama.

Kianguan, from Amoy.

Joohongseung, Robinson Road,  
from Shanghai.

Baer, Hongkong Hotel from  
Yokohama.

Sakata, Matsubara, from Kobe.

Ford, Jardine, from Tientsin.

Kinshing, from Kobe.

Chentzilin Yueneci, Western  
Market, from Kobe.

Kwanhing, from Amoy.

Huallanghsien Chunghuan,  
Kungho Hotel, from Shanghai.

Mrs. Lui c/o Chankuican, 14  
Elgin Street, from Amoy.

Yeechong, from San Francisco.

Yunan Hengchingtai Heng-  
chingtai, Haipangtao, from  
Shanghai.

Yuetsang, from Shanghai.

Kototokikazu c/o Yoromal,  
from Yamatootaki.

Ashley Pierce, from Shanghai.

Tahing, from Amoy.

Yunsang Chungway, from  
Shanghai.

Neshingloong Ytecklee from  
Shanghai.

Woofohsiang, from Shanghai.

Admiral Rodgers Gunboat  
General Alava, from Peking.

Liang Pohin Wang Chungwa  
Co., from Shanghai.

H. C. CARSTENSEN,

Act. Superintendent.

Hongkong June 13, 1919.

TIDE TABLE.

From 16th June to 22nd June.

Day	High Water	Low Water	Day	High Water	Low Water
Mon. 16	7.25	2.15	Wed. 18	7.15	2.05
Tue. 17	7.05	1.55	Thurs. 19	7.05	1.55
Wed. 18	6.55	1.45	Fri. 20	6.55	1.45
Thurs. 19	6.45	1.35	Sat. 21	6.45	1.35
Fri. 20	6.35	1.25	Sun. 22	6.35	1.25

CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

From SAN FRANCISCO,

HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS,  
Wednesday, 18th June.

Consignees of cargo are hereby  
notified to present their Bill of  
Lading for counter-signature and  
take immediate delivery from  
alongside steamer or the Com-  
pany's godown, where all cargo  
impeding immediate discharge  
will be landed at consignees' risk.  
Storage charges will be assess-  
ed on cargo remaining unde-  
livered on and after, Wednes-  
day, 25th June.

All broken, chafed and damaged  
packages will be landed into the  
Company's Godown, where same  
will be examined, Wednesday,  
25th June, at 10 a.m.

No Claims will be recognized  
after the goods have left the  
steamer or godown and none will  
be entertained if presented later  
than three weeks after arrival of  
steamer.

No Fire Insurance whatever  
will be effected.

T. TAI O,

Manager.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1919.

AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK,

THE Steamship

"GAETIC PRINCE"

Having arrived from the above  
Port, Consignees of Cargo are  
hereby informed that their goods  
are being landed at their risk into  
the Godowns of the Hongkong  
and Kowloon Wharf and Godown  
Company, Limited, Kowloon, and  
stored at Consignees' risk and  
expense.

Consignees of cargo are hereby  
notified that they must produce  
an Import Permit signed by the  
Superintendent of Imports and  
Exports, Hongkong, before Bills  
of Lading can be counter-signed.

All broken, chafed, and damag-  
ed goods are to be left in the  
godowns, where they will be ex-  
amined on FRIDAY, 20th  
inst. at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented  
within FIFTEEN DAYS of the  
steamer's arrival here, after  
which date they cannot be recog-  
nized.

No claims will be admitted  
after the goods have left the  
Godowns, and all Goods remain-  
ing undelivered after the 23rd  
inst. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been  
effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-  
signed by

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1919.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"SADO MARU."

Having arrived from the above  
ports, Consignees of Cargo are  
hereby informed that their Goods  
are being landed and placed at  
their risk in the Hongkong and  
Kowloon Wharf & Godown Com-  
pany's Godowns at Kowloon,  
where each consignment will be  
sorted out mark by mark and de-  
livery can be obtained as soon as  
the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried  
on unless



## ALICE MEMORIAL HOSPITALS.

### THE ANNUAL REPORT.

The report of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals, for 1918, states—

Although there have been many circumstances militating against the Hospitals during the past year, they have been carried on with a large measure of satisfaction to those who have had charge of their affairs.

The circumstances referred to are well known to the majority of the supporters of the Hospitals.

First of all in the early part of the year, Mrs. R. M. Gibson, the wife of our Medical Superintendent, was taken ill very suddenly, all the efforts made to save her life being unavailing. The loss to the Hospitals was very great as Mrs. Gibson had been a true helper of her husband, and had relieved him of very much detail work in connection with the Hospital accounts and secretarial work. There is a great deal of work in connection with such Institutions, in addition to the medical, surgical and nursing work, and in this Mrs. Gibson was very helpful, thus leaving her husband free to carry on the internal work of the Hospitals, and to plan for their extension. It is small matter to plan for and build an extension of a Hospital, and after the planning is agreed to, there is very much detail work to be done before the new building stands complete.

Shortly after Mrs. Gibson's death, it became absolutely necessary for Dr. Gibson himself to take his furlough, for which he had been seeking to make arrangements for some time. This was another severe blow to the Hospitals. The London Missionary Society did everything in its power to fill his place, but in those days it was impossible to get doctors. The Mission had already allowed several of its medical men to go to the various fronts, where their help was so urgently needed, and the Government would not readily allow men to leave England for spheres other than the war zones. So the Hospitals were in a very bad dilemma.

At this juncture Drs. C. Forsyth and G. E. Aubrey came forward and took up the work, which they had helped for many years past, and have since carried it forward with energy and success. The Committee has great pleasure in tendering their hearty thanks for their unstinted efforts, and most valued services. Though they have very heavy work of their own, they have given their services most willingly for the suffering poor, and patients who come to the Hospitals.

It was to be expected that what these gentlemen undertook they would faithfully and zealously carry forward to a successful issue, and they have not only done their part in the medical and surgical work but have shown great interest in the general welfare of the patients. At Christmas they provided presents for the grown-up patients, and toys for the children. A Christmas tree was provided in the children's Ward of Nethersole Hospital, and Dr. and Mrs. Forsyth and Mrs. Aubrey were present, and in this way helped to add to the joy of the people. Doctor Forsyth dispensed cigars and cigarettes to the men patients in the Ho Miu Ling Hospital, where he was accompanied by the ladies. A very happy time was spent, and the patients greatly appreciated this kindly interest in them, and their welfare.

As in the previous year, about two-thirds of the out-patients were seen in the Alice Memorial Hospital, the total number, however, being much less than in the last two years, but more than in the two preceding years. There was also a decided drop in

the number of attendances at the Nethersole clinics; this, no doubt, being caused by the absence of the Medical Superintendent. Dr. T. C. Wong has worked hard and successfully in the Ho Miu Ling, Nethersole, and Maternity Hospitals, but he is not so well known to the clientele as Dr. Gibson, for whom frequent enquiries are made by patients.

The number of surgical dressings has slightly increased, but the numbers vaccinated show a very great falling off, the decrease being more than ninety per cent. The total this year is 333, while last year it was considerably over 4,000. It is not easy to trace the reason for this decrease, but it is suggested that there has been no epidemic of small pox this year, and the people have therefore not felt it so necessary to get this matter attended to. It is also suggested that most of the people in the Colony are already vaccinated.

In-patients, as a rule, pay for their food, but some of them who are too poor, are exempted. The amount paid on this account during the year was \$5,711.83 and the amount received was \$5,468.43, so that the loss on this item was very slight, viz., \$243.40, which is very satisfactory. It shows that most patients are willing to pay, at least for their food. Many also pay for special rooms and accommodation, and a good number show their appreciation of the Hospitals by the very practical method of giving a subscription, so that the good work may be extended, and more of the suffering receive the benefit of treatment in the Hospitals.

The total number of in-patients in the Hospitals was 1,593, this is a slight decrease on the previous year, the number of deaths was somewhat greater, this was however caused by a number of people being sent in too late for their lives to be saved by the attention and treatment they received. The number of deaths was 82.

Medical cases have as usual been of very varied types, such as malaria, bronchitis, beri-beri, influenza, typhoid fever, etc. Considering that there was an epidemic of influenza, the number of deaths from this disease was comparatively low. There were no cases of cerebro-spinal fever, as any such cases brought to the Hospitals were sent on to the proper quarter for special treatment.

The number of cases in the Maternity Hospital was somewhat less, owing to the Hospital being closed for two months during repair and renovation. In some cases it was impossible to save the patient, as diseases such as malaria, beri-beri, and septicaemia were contracted before admission, and these diseases had undermined their strength. There were ten cases of Placenta Praevia, most of which were successfully treated. The surgical cases have been on the whole very successful, they include a number of cases of appendicitis, vesical calculus, tuberculous glands, ovarian cysts, etc.

There were again a number of cases of Necrosis of the mandible. It would be well if the Chinese poorer classes could be made to understand the necessity of consulting proper dentists, as so much damage is done by inexperienced and untrained dentists.

Medical attendance was given in a number of schools in the Colony, and in Berlin Foundling House, and the Ebenezer home for the blind.

There have been twenty-two nurses in training in general and maternity nursing during the year, four of whom completed their course, and passed the examination of the Midwives Board in Hongkong.

Special repairs were needed in the Maternity Hospital and these were carried out early in the year. A landslide on the West side of the Ho Miu Ling

Hospital had to be met by building a strong retaining wall. The Government were not bound to assist in the matter, but gave a special contribution of \$1,000 to the funds of the Hospitals, in view of the heavy expense incurred. For this generous help the committee has already expressed its gratitude to the Government. Thanks are also due to the architects who made a special donation of a large part of their fees in the matter. The contractor who repaired the Hospitals also made large contributions to the funds of the Hospitals, for which our thanks are expressed.

Religious services have been held regularly in the wards and out-patient waiting rooms, and three women have been baptised from the Hospitals during the year. Mr. Wong Tai Yan and a band of Chinese gentlemen conduct services on Sundays, for which they deserve hearty thanks. The Biblewoman, supported by friends at Halstead, has done good work among the women and children.

The income from donations was \$17,333.03, an increase over the previous year of over \$1,400, this is accounted for by the special subscription from the Government which is mentioned above, and special donations for warm clothing for the Ho Miu Ling Hospital, which amounted to \$400. This clothing has been a great boon during the cold weather, and the thanks of the Committee are presented to those who so generously gave these donations, and to Mrs. Coxton To, who kindly collected the funds.

Thanks are also tendered to all our friends who so liberally support the work year by year.

During the year the Hospitals have lost the services of the Hon. Mr. E. Shellim who has done so much for the finances of the Hospitals, and has always taken keen interest in their work in every way. To him and to Mr. A. G. Coppin, who has done much to secure subscriptions, as well as kindly controlling the expenditure of the funds, our thanks are due, and also to Mr. A. R. Lowe, the Hon. Auditor, and to Messrs. Chan Siu Ki, Chan Kang U. S. W. Tso, and J. M. Wong for their help in financial affairs, and to Mr. W. A. Stephens for invaluable assistance during Mr. Coppin's absence.

The Matron acknowledges with thanks the following gifts:—Drs. Forsyth and Aubrey, presents, toys and fruit; Miss H. Mackenzie, knitted cuffs, babies' shoes, mittens, etc.; Mrs. Coxton To, \$25; Mrs. King Lee \$40; Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Dovey, a turkey, a case of wine, and two baskets of fruit; Dr. Wong \$300; Miss Woo \$100; Miss Ng \$100 and toys; Mrs. H. M. Jamieson, of Auchterarder, Perthshire, 10/- for literature.

**SIR MARK SYKES WILL.**  
Sir Mark Sykes, 6th Bart. soldier, traveller, and writer. Conservative M.P. for the Central Division of Hull, who died in Paris on Feb. 16, instate, left £20,000, so far as at present can be ascertained. Letters of administration are granted to Dame Edith Violet Sykes, the widow.

**THE SHIMONOSEKI TUNNEL.**  
The work of driving a tunnel beneath the Shimonoseki straits is to be started during the present fiscal year at an estimated cost of Yen 20,000,000 (just one-tenth of the estimate for tunneling the straits of Dover), the work to be spread over ten years. The first business to be taken in hand is, of course, to conduct geological investigations and make the necessary surveys. To superintend these investigations Mr. Hiraga, an expert of the Railway Board, will leave Tokyo for Shimonoseki shortly.

## CONSIGNEES.

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO. LIMITED  
AND  
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co.'s Steamer "TYPUS."

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 19th June.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free-storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 21st June, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 9th July, or they will not be recognised. No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1919.

## VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

**NOTICE.**—The business hitherto conducted by the above Pharmacy at 32, Queen's Road, Central, has been transferred to A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd., the Hongkong Dispensary, who have taken over the stocks, proprietary medicines and prescription books.

Customers requiring prescriptions repeated will be able to get them dispensed at the Hongkong Dispensary.

F. W. STAPLETON, Manager.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

### THE HUNS.

Sir,—We know that Germany has violated all the laws of civilisation and humanity, trampled on Treaties, and committed the most inhuman, fiendish outrages. Then surely it seems to me that such a nation should for ever be outcast from the civilised world! But seemingly this is not to be so. These "worse than barbarians" are to be allowed to again carry on intercourse with the world, and, according to latest telegrams, may be admitted to the League of Nations in the near future. Are we to forgive and forget? Christianity teaches "Forgive your enemies; love your enemies." It is necessary, the clergy tell us, to do this to be a Christian. Can anyone forgive the Germans? Can anyone love them?

Yours etc.

W. W. H.

Hongkong, June 19, 1919.

### AEROPLANES FOR PHILIPPINES.

With the arrival of the United States transport Thomas at Manila came the news that the War Department has shipped to the Philippine Department approximately 150 sea and aeroplanes which are to be used in connection with the establishment of at least three and probably four aviation schools and fields in various part of the Philippines.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

SATURDAY, the 21st June, 1919.

commencing at 11 a.m. At his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

40 Bales White and Gray Woolen Blankets  
12 Kegs Bi-Carbonate of Soda  
2 Cases Vanilla Chocolate  
210 Tins Biscuits  
2 Bales White Shirting  
Terms: Cash on delivery.  
Geo. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

MONDAY, the 23rd June, 1919.

commencing at 11 a.m.

at the Premises of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd., No. 98 Wanchai  
293 pieces Round Iron Bars (Stored in the above godown)  
125 pieces Mild Steel Angles (Stored in Blue Building Godown No. 44 Wanchai)

on TUESDAY, the 24th June, 1919.

commencing at 11 a.m.

at Holt's Wharf, Kowloon  
110 bundles Galvanised Wire (Stored in No. 3 Godown, ground floor)

1080 pieces Mild Steel Angles (Stored in Open Air)

on Tuesday, the 24th June, 1919.

commencing at 3 p.m.

at No. 2 Covered Passage of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd., Kowloon.

538 pieces Mild Steel Angles (Stored in the above godown)

50 bundles Galvanised Wire (Stored in No. 31 godown)

633 bundles Annealed Wire Shorts

336 bundles Galvanised Wire Shorts (Stored in No. 17 Covered Passage)

85 Square Steel Rods (Stored in 1 godown)

120 kegs Wire Nails (Stored in No. 30 Godown, Lower)

24 bundles Square Iron Bars (Stored in No. 5 Godown, Lower)

N. B. Sizes and assortment may be had on application to the undersigned.

Terms: Cash on delivery.  
Geo. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

### LOST.

LOST.—In the neighbourhood of Kennedy Road, Wanchai, FOX TERRIER PUP, white body, brown head. Reward on returning to No. 2 Police Station, or Kingsclere Hotel.

### TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—A Six-roomed HOUSE, No. 13 Ashley Road, Kowloon, from 1st July. Apply to J. M. NORONHA, Credit Foncier d'Extreme Orient.

## Trade Returns for the 1st Quarter, 1919.

COMPILED by the Statistical Branch of the Imports and Exports Department, containing full particulars of Exports to and Imports from every country showing the total and the value in sterling for each commodity. Price \$5 per cop 640 pages.

## Noronha & Company

14a Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.

G. R.

G. R.

## WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

Scaled Tenders will be received at the Headquarters Offices, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong, until 12 o'clock noon on the 30th June, 1919, for the Supply of Indian Supplies for the period 10th September, 1919, to 31st March, 1920.

Forms of Tender and other particulars may be obtained from the Office of the D.A.D. of S. & T. at the Headquarters Offices.

G. R.

**PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS** of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 23rd day of June, 1919, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor Administering the Government of One Lot of Crown Land at Kennedy Road in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

## PARTICULARS OF THE LOT

No. of the Lot	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Content in Square Feet	Annual Rent	Upset Price
Lot 123	Abutting Indian Lot No. 111, Kennedy No. 111.	100 feet by 100 feet	10,000	\$2.00	100

### WARNING

The undersigned have received information to the effect that a brand of condensed milk labelled CARNATION MILK is being placed on this market. Consumers and Dealers are warned that the undersigned are exclusive agents in China for the Carnation Milk Products Co., of Seattle, Washington, and that they have not imported any tins labelled as above but that all tins imported by them are labelled CARNATION CREAM and are lacquered on top and bottom of tins.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.  
RAY E. GUNN, Manager.

Hongkong, 17th June, 1919.

## WISEMAN, LTD.

### TEA DANCES

will be

### DISCONTINUED

until further notice.

D. M. GOODALL,

Manager.

PHONE 407.

A  
NEW  
STAR

VIRGINIA PEARSON

IN

"BLAZING LOVE"

TO-NIGHT

Usual Prices.

At the  
CORONET

Booking at  
ROBINSON'S.

A NEW STYLE  
OF  
PHOTO-PLAY



**A GREAT WAR CORRESPONDENT.**

And when he comes to the real stories—the Balkan War, and marching into Turkey with the victors, and dodging shots in Portugal and all the other little places where revolutions sprang up over night, as if for his benefit

writing plays, acting in them, speaking languages, and weaving a fine fabric of words in dugouts and trenches to let that half of the world which is not at war know how the other half lives and incidental means to an end. At least, so Gibbs thinks. And it is perfectly true that he has turned out a large number of volumes (about twenty, to be exact) which as he says, "are known nothing about out here." But some way one gets the feeling that in this particular member of the family, although he doesn't know it, the "writing of novels" will always have to wait if there's a war or a revolution going on, and there will be no thought of novelistic material about it either, as he slams off (the copy for the cable.

One of Gibbs's brothers is Cosmo Hamilton, with whom he collaborated in writing "Makers of Nets," produced in England.

SECOND NOTE OF AIDE  
MEMOIRE.

After conversing about ques-  
tions of law for about half an  
hour, Sir Jordan expressed him-  
self as satisfied and took his  
departure. The *aide memoire* in  
writing was dated June 5, 1919,  
and submitted in the same of the  
Ministers of Great Britain,  
France, Japan, Italy and the U.S.  
America. Its contents differ  
very little from the contents of  
the first note delivered six  
months ago.

St. George's House.  
Corrected to 12th June, 1919.

Miss P. Barnes	Mrs. R. P. Graham
Miss J. Beach	ham
Mr. W. R. Banc	Mr. Roy W. Hall
various	Miss J. Jones
Mr. Edw. Barbes	Miss K. Keeler
Mr. & Mrs. C. T. Bauman	Mr. & Mrs. G. L. Kroh
Mr. Wm. Blackett	Mr. H. O. Kaup
Mr. & Mrs. R. B. B.	
Lieut. J. J. Bryant, R.N.	Mrs. A. Kirk
Mr. & Mrs. Benton	Mr. J. R. Lloyd
C. Byrd	Mr. & Mrs. I. Lewis
Mr. & Mrs. A. B. Cody	Mr. G. Wallis
Th. W. G. Clarke	Mr. H. W. Morris
Mr. R. R. Church	Miss R. Smith
Mr. C. Clark	Mr. N. W. Stevens
Miss L. Davis	Mr. & Mrs. R. E. Thompson
Miss R. Ellsworth	Mr. Fred R. Turner
Mr. S. T. Haroldson	Miss Catharine "Powers"
son	Mr. & Mrs. A. K. Tucker
Mr. A. Grant	Mr. & Mrs. J. T. Turke
Mr. & Mrs. C. E. Gordon and 3 children	Mr. & Mrs. J. W. Without

Mr. L. Jackson Mr. E. Williams  
PALACE HOTEL  
Corrected to 10th June, 1918.  
Mr. & Mrs. R. Mrs. N. Machan  
Brambles loft  
Mrs. Dobinson N. C. Olson  
J. Grant H. J. Rowe  
W. W. Hipkin W. Robinson  
T. W. Hartley E. J. Smith  
J. Jack Mr. & Mrs. E  
J. Julian Shipbaugh  
R. H. Johnston W. de Wean  
Mr. & Mrs. G. R. Mr. & Mrs. H. M  
Kirk Whitmore  
Mrs. G. Lemaître

**16 QUEEN'S ROAD**



## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## THE PEACE TREATY.

Paris, June 12.  
The Council of Four yesterday reached decisions on the majority of important points of the German counter-proposals. The Council decided to make no essential modifications in the reparations clauses and the classification of damages will be unchanged. The plebiscite principle was adopted in regard to Upper Silesia despite opposition by M. Clemenceau but at the request of the French delegation an important restriction was agreed to with regard to the method of carrying out the plebiscite. Safeguards and time limits will be laid down. The treaty will not stipulate any date whereby Germany may enter the League of Nations. The time limit of a minimum of six and a maximum of ten days wherein the German Delegation must definitely state its decision will include the three days necessary to denounce the armistice. Therefore if Germany refuses to sign Marshal Foch's treaty will begin to march the very day after the expiration of the time limit.

The Allied reply to the German counter proposals is not likely to be presented before June 17 owing to the enormous amount of detail in connection with drafting. The Germans are to be allowed eight days to reply, including three days in which the armistice may be denounced. The Germans will be informed that further discussions are impossible and unless they intimate their intention to sign within the time allowed operations against Germany will commence automatically on June 26.

The "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" declares that immediately the Allies reply is presented Rantzau's delegation will proceed to Weimar where the Cabinet has gone and the National Assembly will meet to consider the reply.

There are still hopes that the Allies reply to the German proposals will be ready tomorrow. Count Brockdorff Rantzau is said to have made a plan to leave Versailles with the reply and go to Cologne where he will confer with members of the German Government. The voyage to Cologne is interpreted in some circles as indicating his intention to allow some other German plenipotentiary to sign the treaty in his place. Signatures may be looked for towards the end of next week. It is appearing now no concession will be granted Germany concerning the fundamental clauses of the Treaty.

## FIGHTING THE BOLSHEVISTS.

Omsk, June 6.  
The Siberian troops have captured Glazoff and the Bolshevists are retreating on the whole front north of Perm railway and southwards as far as Kazan district. In the Urals the Cossacks south of Buzuluk routed the Bolshevists and prisoners 20,000.

London, June 12.  
A Bolshevik wireless message says they captured Ufa from Admiral Kolchak's troops on June 9 after three days sanguinary fighting. They have continued the advance. Fighting continues in the region of Perm where the Bolshevists are advancing despite stubborn resistance.

Stockholm, June 12.  
A message from Archangel says some British forces which recently reached Murmansk have gone to Vologda and the remainder marching towards Petrograd, have reached Petrozavodsk west of Lake Onega.

London, June 11.  
An Estonian communiqué says: In the direction of Gatchina fighting is proceeding north of the railway. We prisoners over four hundred. North of Karamasheva we prisoners forty.

London, June 12.  
The War Office deny the Stockholm report that British troops have gone to Vologda and others are marching on Petrograd. Both statements are inaccurate.

## BOLSHEVISTS BUSY.

London, June 12.  
Reuter learns authoritatively that no reply to the armistice terms, cabled last week, has been received from the Amir. Evidence is accumulating that he is entering into close relationship with Russian Bolshevists who regard the Afghan outbreak as a unique opportunity to create embarrassment in this portion of the British Empire. British concentration proceeds.

## TURKISH PEACE DELEGATION.

Paris, June 12.  
The Turkish Peace Delegation comprising Damad Ferid Pasha, Grand Vizier, Tewfik Pasha, ex-Premier, Rehid Hali Turanli, Minister to Bern, has arrived and has proceeded to Vaucluse.

Paris, June 12.  
The Turkish delegation arrived at Vaucluse this morning without ceremony.

## VICTORY BONDS.

London, June 12.  
Prospectuses have been issued of two loans, both of unlimited amount bearing four per cent. and exempt from all taxation if owned by persons not domiciled or not ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom. One issue consists of "Victory Bonds" at £50 redeemable at par, with annual drawing beginning September 1, 1920. Out of the proceeds a Sinking Fund of 2½ per cent. will be set aside half-yearly on the nominal amount of the original bonds after the deduction of interest requirements. The bonds will be accepted at face value in respect of death duties if held by deceased six months immediately preceding death, such surrendered bonds to be held by the Government until drawn for redemption. The other is a Funding Loan at eight per cent. A Sinking Fund of 2½ per cent. on the nominal amount of the original loan will be set aside half-yearly and, minus provisions for interest, will be applied to purchase loan for cancellation if the price is at or under par but when the price is above par it will be either so applied or otherwise invested. The right is reserved of the total redemption at par after May 1, 1920. Any outstanding balance will be redeemed at par on May 1, 1920. There is a similar provision regarding acceptance of loan stock for death duties as with the Victory Bonds.

## THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT.

Paris, June 12.  
At the Socialist Congress Herr Nonke in a sensational statement said the Independents were endeavouring to secure the support of volunteer troops in the event of the overthrow of the Government. The Prussian Minister of the Interior attempted unsuccessfully to refute the declaration. The evacuation of the Baltic provinces is proceeding.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## GREAT LEADERS HONOURED.

London, June 12.  
There was a brilliant and imposing function at the Guildhall to-day on the occasion of the presentation of the Freedom of the City of London and Swords of Honour to Sir David Beatty and Sir Douglas Haig. An enormous crowd in the Guildhall yard justly cheered the two distinguished guests when they drove up accompanied by Ladies Beatty and Haig. The historic hall was crowded with a distinguished gathering including the Duke of Connaught, the Marquis and Marchioness of Cambridge, members of the Cabinet, Dominion representatives and High Commissioners. Sir David Beatty replying to the address of the City Chamberlain paid a glowing tribute to the officers and men of the Grand Fleet and emphasised the fact that the British Empire lives by the sea and the Royal Navy was steadfast and true.

Sir Douglas Haig tributed the work of London and the Empire in the war and dwelt specially on the incomparable work of London troops. He said we had a great need of peace but he was most certain that only by adequate preparation for war can peace be guaranteed. We had to determine the future military policy. Let us not forget the lessons of the war. Upon the proper training for war depends the liberty of the whole world. We have in the youth of our nation magnificent material. The message of the Empire is that we should set up forthwith a strong citizen army on territorial lines, together with a professional army that will enable us meet any danger that may threaten us.

H. M. the King has invested Sir David Beatty and Sir Douglas Haig with the Order of Merit.

## COMMERCIAL AVIATION.

London, June 12.  
Reuter learns from South Africa that a commercial aviation company with a capital of £100,000 has started at Johannesburg. Services will run between Johannesburg and Pretoria, also Johannesburg, Maritzburg and Durban. In the course of an interview Major Francis, late of the Royal Air Force, said he was confident that in a few years there would be a complete network of aerial routes throughout the Union. Machines the company proposes to use will be of various sizes. The largest will carry 24 passengers and five hundred pounds of weight in parcels. The fare from Johannesburg to Durban is estimated at about £10. The parcel rate will be a shilling per pound. The company expects to start business at the end of the year and as soon as regular services are in operation will tender for the carriage of mails. A flying school is about to be opened at Johannesburg, the course lasting six weeks, including twenty hours solo flying, ground instruction, care and maintenance of aircraft, map reading, cross-country flying and aerial navigation.

## FRENCH LABOUR TROUBLES.

Paris, June 12.  
The Miners' Council is not satisfied with the Miners' Eight-hour Day Bill which the Chamber passed yesterday with a view to averting a strike and has decided upon a general miners' strike to begin on June 15. The Congress of Seamen's Unions has also decided to strike on June 15. As regards the cost of living the Labour Federation alleges that a thousand tons of wheat are rotting in Algerian ports and merchandise piled on quays and ships is stationary. Trucks are standing idle and it calls on the Government to end the waste, fraud and speculation.

## INTER-IMPERIAL TRANSPORT.

Ottawa, June 12.  
In the House of Commons Sir R. L. Borden announced that he proposed to the Imperial Parliament that full power of control of ocean rates and the disposition of shipping of the Empire be conferred by concurrent legislation on a temporary commission and that a committee representing the United Kingdom and the Dominions be immediately appointed for the purpose of framing a permanent scheme and for the general development of Inter-Imperial transportation.

## AMERICAN PROHIBITION.

Atlantic, June 12.  
The Labour Federation has overwhelmingly passed a resolution opposing the continuance of war time prohibition measures and demanding the annulment of the prohibition on the brewing of beer of over 2½ per cent. alcoholic strength.

## AMERICAN TELEGRAPHISTS STRIKE.

Chicago, June 12.  
All telegraph companies' reports indicate that the strike of telegraphists has hitherto been a failure.

## MALTA TROUBLE ENDED.

London, June 12.  
The latest news from Malta is reassuring and it is believed the trouble is over.

## THE SILVER MARKET.

London, June 12.  
Silver stands at 54½ and 54½ with a quiet market. Messrs. Montagu's report says the market has shown considerable strength during the week owing to scantiness of supplies. The trade demand has been far from keen. There has been some danger of labour troubles but these have happily been averted. China and South America have been purchasing in the United States. Shanghai exchange is at 5/4.

## THE AUSTRIAN OFFENSIVE.

London, June 12.  
Reuter authoritatively learns that the Hungarian offensive against the Czechs is rapidly progressing. The Czechs have been driven back along the whole front of two hundred miles from the Danube opposite Raab to the Carpathian foothills. Pressburg is seriously endangered. The Czechs are short of ammunition and many are deserting to the Hungarians.

## FINANCING AUSTRIA'S FOOD SUPPLY.

Paris, June 12.  
A meeting of the Supreme Economic Council has arranged to continue the financing of Austrian food supplies.

## NOTICES.

Beauty and Comfort Combined with Reliability of Performance, Endurance and Economy.

**Oldsmobile**  
SETS THE PACE  
20th YEAR

## EIGHT CYLINDER TOURING CAR.

This eight cylinder Model 45 Oldsmobile occupies a place of its own in the ranks of motor cars.

Characteristically attractive in design remarkable for completeness of appointments and refinement of finish, it combines unusual power with ease of operation and economy of maintenance. Yet its price is very moderate.

Model 45 now in stock.

**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.**

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## COMMERCIAL NEWS.

## THE SUGAR MARKET.

The sugar market in Japan, as already reported, is still active. This is particularly the case with the Osaka market, although there seems to be some trouble on the Tokyo market owing to the speculative transactions resorted to by some sellers in view of the present high tone of the market. In Osaka, the price of centrifugals is quoted at ¥33.10 for July and August delivery, and that of refined sugar at ¥33.10 for July and August delivery, thus showing an increase of ten 30 as compared with the previous quotations. A great many orders are said to be coming from Europe, India and Australia for immediate delivery. It is thought that the price may see a further increase.

## WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoir on June 1, 1919.

## CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER.

	1918	1919
Tyran	101.10 Below	101.10 Below
Tyran	101.10 Below	101.10 Below
Tyran	101.10 Below	101.10 Below
Tyran	101.10 Below	101.10 Below
Tyran	101.10 Below	101.10 Below
Tyran	101.10 Below	101.10 Below
Tyran	101.10 Below	101.10 Below
Tyran	101.10 Below	101.10 Below
Tyran	101.10 Below	101.10 Below
Tyran	101.10 Below	101.10 Below

## STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

	1918	1919
Tyran	101.10	101.10
Tyran	101.10	101.10
Tyran	101.10	101.10
Tyran	101.10	101.10
Tyran	101.10	101.10
Tyran	101.10	101.10
Tyran	101.10	101.10
Tyran	101.10	101.10
Tyran	101.10	101.10
Tyran	101.10	101.10

## Consumption of water in the City and Hill District.

	1918	1919
Consumption	101.10	101.10
Population	101.10	101.10
Consumption per head per day	101.10	101.10

Constant supply to all districts up to the 10th May 1919; service resumed in Hill Main District disconnected from Hill Main and a supply given by public street fountain only from 10th May. A curtailment of the supply in 1919 was due to the gravitation reservoir being empty, and one of the new pumping engines being out of service. Constant supply to all districts during May, 1919.

## KOWLOON WATERWORKS LEVEL.

	1918	1919
Kowloon	101.10	101.10
Kowloon	101.10	101.10
Kowloon	101.10	101.10

## STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

	1918	1919
Kowloon	101.10	101.10
Kowloon	101.10	101.10
Kowloon	101.10	101.10

## Consumption of water in Kowloon in 1919.

	1918	1919
Consumption	101.10	101.10
Population	101.10	101.10
Consumption per head per day	101.10	101.10

## W. CHATHAM, Water Authority.

Public Works Department.

永安有限公司  
統辦貨品  
THE  
**WING ON CO., LTD.**  
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UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS,  
Most up-to-date and Cheapest House  
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30c. per tin or \$3.50 dozen

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## NOTICE.

On and after 1st. July next, the hours of business will be as follows:—

**GENERAL STORE, WINE DEPARTMENT and WAREHOUSE.** 8.30 a.m. to 6 p.m. Saturdays, 8.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.

**DISPENSING DEPARTMENT.** 8.30 a.m. to 8 p.m. (including Saturdays). Sundays, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 6 p.m. to 7.30 p.m.

Such Public holidays as are observed by us, same hours as on Sundays.

No Medicines can be obtained after closing hours as above.

**A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.**  
Hongkong, 4th June, 1919.







NOTICES

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"BOUQUETS"

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"BOUQUET" Actual Size



"PERFECTO" Actual Size

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Banks.	
H.K. & S. Banks	\$683 sa. 685
Marine Insurances.	
Cantons	\$437 1/2
North China	\$220
Unions	\$180
Yangtze	\$242 1/2
Far Eastern	\$26
Fire Insurances.	
China Fires	\$141
H. K. Fires	\$330
Shipping.	
Douglases	\$94
Steamboats	\$22 1/2
Indos (Pref.)	\$32
Indos (Def.)	\$154
Shells	\$195
Ferries	\$34
Refineries.	
Sugars	\$156 1/2
Malabons	\$39
Mining.	
Kailans	\$50
Shanghai Loans	\$194
Shai Explorations	\$2
Raubs	\$46
Tronohs	\$52 1/2
Urals	\$50
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.	
H.K. Wharves	\$93 1/2 sa. 93
K. Docks	\$134 1/2
Shai Docks	\$134 1/2
N. Engineerings	\$25
Lands, Hotels & Buildings.	
Centrals	\$112
H.K. Hotels	\$102
L. Inves t.	\$115
H. phreys Est.	\$8
K. loon Lands	\$46
L. Reclamations	\$175
West Points	\$80
Cotton Mills.	
Ewos	\$277 1/2
Kung Yiks	\$35
Lau-Kung Mows	\$192 1/2
Oriental	\$91
Shai Cottons	\$190
Yangtzepeos	\$134
Miscellaneous.	
Cements	\$7.95
China Borneos	\$12 1/2
Do. Light b.	\$5 1/2 old b. 130 new
China Providents	\$7.80
Dairy Farms	\$28
Electrics H. K.	\$73 1/2
Electrics Macao	\$32
Hongkong Ropes	\$31
Hk. Tramways	\$7 1/2
Peak Trams. old	\$7 1/2
Do. new b. cts.	\$80
Steam Laundries	\$394
Steel Foundries	\$12
Water-boat	\$13 1/2
Watsons	\$5
Wm. Powells	\$11 1/2
Wisemans	\$29

Hongkong, June 19, 1919.

WEATHER REPORT.

June 19d. 12h. 21m.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has decreased slightly over the Philippines, and increased slightly elsewhere: it is lowest over Tongking.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.10 inch. Total since January 1st 24.45 inches (within an average of 33.04 inches).

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
S. & S.W. winds.	moderate; fair
generally with occasional rain.	The same as No. 1
1. Hongkong to Gap Rock.	
2. Formosa Channel.	
3. South coast of China b. 1.	The same as No. 1.
4. South coast of China b. 2.	The same as No. 1.
5. South coast of China b. 3.	The same as No. 1.
6. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant.	

Hongkong Observatory, June 19, 1919.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Barometer	Thermometer	Humidity	Wind	Direction	Force	Weather
29.50	74.5	75	2	S.W.	2	C
29.50	74.5	75	2	S.W.	2	C
29.50	74.5	75	2	S.W.	2	C
29.50	74.5	75	2	S.W.	2	C
29.50	74.5	75	2	S.W.	2	C
29.50	74.5	75	2	S.W.	2	C
29.50	74.5	75	2	S.W.	2	C
29.50	74.5	75	2	S.W.	2	C
29.50	74.5	75	2	S.W.	2	C
29.50	74.5	75	2	S.W.	2	C

H. K. Observatory, June 19, 1919.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

NOTICE



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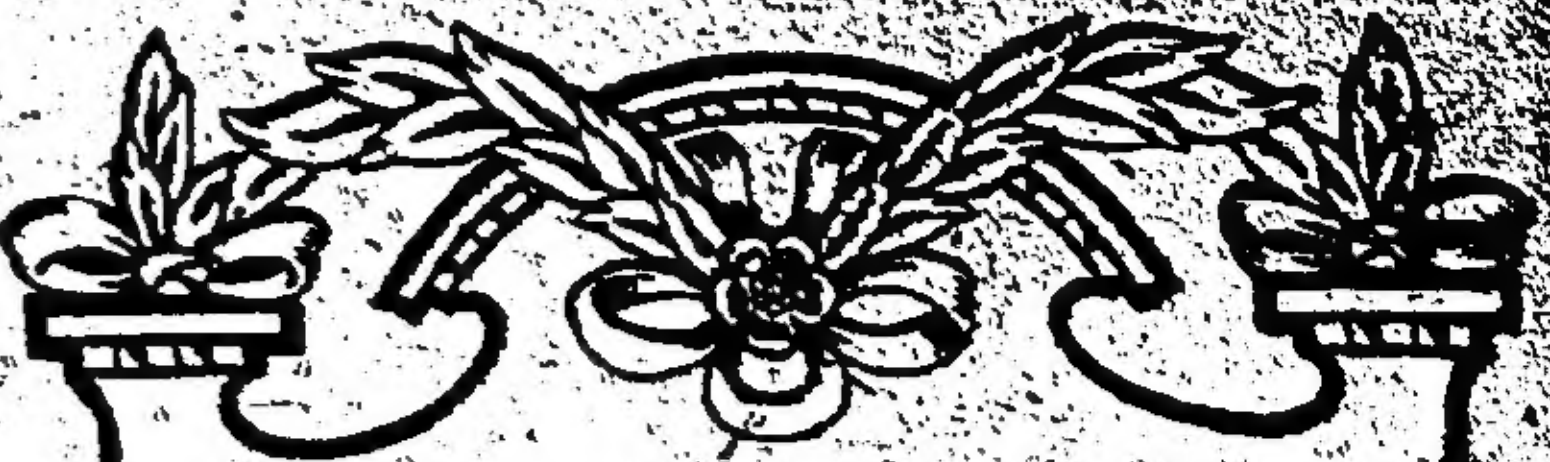
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A DELIGHTFUL MUSICAL TREAT BY

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The Hotel Company, having recently extended their cold storage plant and instituted motor transportation, are specializing in outside catering such as banquets, dances, picnics, etc., and are prepared to supply all necessary equipment, decorations, furnishings, and music.

Quotations may be obtained on application at the Hotel Main Office, or representative will call on communicating with

Telephone No. 483, Catering Department.

Telephone No. 1673, Manager.

J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

KINGSLERE HOTEL MID-LEVEL  
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SACHSE, LENNOX & Co., General Agents  
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VESSELS ARRIVE.

JUNE 19.

Hailong, 1270, Br. Capt. Evans. Foochow, D. L. & Co. Mooring—Wharf.  
Hekiang, 1313, Br. Capt. Walker. Singapore, D. & S. Mooring—K. Wharf.  
Standard Arrow, 4800 Am. Capt. Richmond, New York, St. Oil—Mooring—D. C. Kok.  
Nikko Maru, 3076, Jap. Capt. Yamashita, Melbourne, N. Y. K.—K. Wharf.  
Toyo Maru No. 2, 4890, Jap. Capt. Kagakawa, Singapore, N. Y. K.—Mooring—K. W.  
Winghang, 264, Ch. Capt. Galves. K. C. Wan, Fat Hing—Mooring—Wharf.  
Tientsin, 1228, Br. Capt. Hope. Canton, B. & S.—Mooring—C 13.  
Bankaka Maru, 3752, Jap. Capt. Hanaka, Saigon, M. M.—Mooring—A 8.  
Nera, 3431, Fr. Capt. Amen. Marseilles, M. M.  
Patriot, 1605, Br. Capt. Le Brun. Chin Wan Tao, Moller—Mooring—B 31.

VESSELS CLEARED.

Gweneth, for Singapore  
Mausang, for Singapore  
Standard Arrow, for San Francisco  
Patriot, for Swatow  
Tientsin, for Shanghai  
Bankaka Maru, for Chin Wan Tao  
Shan Cheong, for K. C. Wan  
Wing Hang, for K. C. Wan  
Nikko Maru, for Yokohama  
Mausang, for Canton

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

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Benton L. Larimer Mr. EB  
Campbell Mr. & Mrs. I J  
Mrs W. M. Myres Miss Nina  
Curtis Wm A. Marryat Mrs D  
Cajumom J. Nolasco Miss  
Curtis Miss Mary Angelina  
Clairs Wm H. Nolasco Master  
Combs W R. Nolasco Master  
Clarke Dr W G M  
Duncan Mr & Mrs O  
Mrs Kenneth Olsen N C  
Duncan Miss Plaster J  
Harrison  
Fales Miss Jane Root Mr & Mrs  
Fahrlander Miss E  
Doris Rush Dr & Mrs CC  
Fahrlander Mrs Rush Miss Sylvia  
Helen  
Fahrlander Emil Eleanor  
Fahrlander Mr Richardson A R  
& Mrs Oscar Rebel A  
Fuller R Rush Master  
Fahrlander Miss Norman  
Ruth Seymour Miss  
Fahrlander Miss Elizabeth  
Grete Scott C A  
Franklin Mr & Silberman Harry  
Mr M G. Seymour Henry  
Fumagalli Mrs O T  
Gordon Mr & Steele Robert  
Mrs Chas E. Hodget  
Gordon Master Schiff Bernard  
George C Smith L J  
Gordon Master Sweet Mrs B  
Chas E Jr Simmons Mr & Mrs  
Gutierrez Mrs M. Mrs E E  
Graner Geo H Scott Henry G  
Gordon Miss Taylor Geo F  
Mary Thompson Mrs  
Green Mr & Mrs Ross  
Harry Towers Miss  
Hewitt Halford Catherine  
Watton Whittemore Mr  
Hoppeler George Miss Helen  
Gustave Whittemore Mr  
Hewkin S & Mrs H M  
Hebenstreit Webb Mrs B  
Chas F Montiel  
Hickey Mr & Wakefield  
Mrs J. Art Norman  
Jones Mrs Wagner Mr & Mrs Lawrence  
Emmett N  
Jones Master Woods Miss  
Emmett Laura  
James Miss A Wilson Mr & Mrs J.  
King Miss Xavier F R  
Gertrude Yonker G Y  
Kulka F Tinsay Jose  
Kirby L G

POST OFFICE.

The Commonwealth of Australia has imposed a War Tax of one half penny on every article of correspondence, posted within the Commonwealth.

The "Hongkong Postal" Guide for 1919 is now ready and is on Sale at the G. P. O. at 50 cents per copy.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

INWARD MAILS.

Shanghai and China—Per EMPRESS OF JAPAN, 30th June.  
Straits & Colombo—Per KITANO MARU, 22nd June.  
Canada, U.S.A. and Shanghai—Per CHINA, 24th June.  
Straits—Per HWAHSIN, 24th June.  
Straits—Per PROSPER, 24th June.  
Straits—Per DUNERA, 24th June.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Shanghai and North China—Per SUIYANG, 20th June, 9 p.m.  
Japan via Moji—Per TOYORA MARU, 20th June, 9 a.m.  
Haiphong—Per HANOL, 20th June, 9 a.m.  
Fort Bayard—Per WINGHANG, 20th June, 10 a.m.  
Shanghai and North China Japan via Kobe—Per NERA, 20th June, 10.30 a.m.  
Shanghai and North China—Per PAKHOI, 20th June, 11 a.m.  
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAIHONG, 20th June, 1 p.m.  
Philippine Islands—Per YUEN-SANG, 20th June, 2 p.m.  
Philippine Is.—Per MERRITT, 20th June, 4 p.m.  
Haiphong—Per LOKSANG, 20th June, 5 p.m.